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Monday, August 11, 1958

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)



(Vol. XVIII contains Nos. 1-10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

‘A’

Abdul Latif, Shri (Bijnor)
 Abdur Rahman, Molvi (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Abdur Rashid, Bakhshi (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Abdul Salam, Shri (Tiruchirapalli).
 Achal Singh, Seth (Agra).
 Achar, Shri K. R. (Mangalore).
 Achint Ram, Shri (Patiala).
 Agadi, Shri Sangappa Andanappa (Koppal).
 Agrawal, Shri Manakbhai (Mand-saur).
 Ajit Singh, Shri (Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).
 Ambalam, Shri P. Subbiah (Ramanathapuram).
 Amjad Ali, Shri (Dhubri).
 Anirudh Sinha, Shri (Madhubani).
 Anjanappa Shri B. (Nellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).
 Arumugham, Shri R. S. (Srivilliputhur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Arumugham, Shri S. R. (Namakkal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ashanna, Shri K. (Adilabad).
 Asar, Shri Premji R. (Ratnagiri).
 Atchamamba, Dr. Komaraju (Vijaya-vada).
 Awasthi, Shri Jagadish (Bilheer).

A—contd.

Ayyakannu, Shri M. (Nagapattinam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Chittoor).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Sarguja—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Badan Singh, Ch (Bisauli).
 Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan Jamnadal (Wardha).
 Bakliwal, Shri Mohanlal (Durg).
 Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Dindigul—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Baldev Singh, Sardar (Hoshiarpur).
 Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Bulandshahr—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath (Contai).
 Banerjee, Shri S. M. (Kanpur).
 Banerji, Dr. Ram Goti (Bankura).
 Banerjee, Shri Pulin Behari (Lucknow).
 Bangshi Thakur, Shri (Tripura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Barman, Shri Upendranath (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).
 Barua, Shri Hem (Gauhati).
 Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Bikaner—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

B—contd.

Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tiptur).
 Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar (Goalpara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Beck, Shri Ignace (Lohardaga—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Bhadauria, Shri Arjun Singh (Etawah).
 Bhagat, Shri Baliram (Shahabad).
 Bhagavati, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Darrang).
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri (Garhwal).
 Bhanja Deo, Shri Laxmi Narayan (Keonjhar).
 Bhargava, Pt. Mukat Behari Lal (Ajmer).
 Bhargava, Pt. Thakur Das (Hissar).
 Bharucha, Shri Naushir Cursetji (East Khandesh).
 Bhatkar, Shri Laxmanyaoji Shrawanji (Akola—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapala Kanta (West Dinajpur).
 Bhogji Bhai, Shri P. B. (Banswara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Bidari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bijapur South).
 Birbal Singh, Shri (Jaunpur).
 Birendra Bahadur Singhji, Shri (Raipur).
 Bist, Shri Jang Bahadur Singh (Almora).
 Borooah, Shri Prafulla Chandra (Sibsagar).
 Bose, Shri P. C. (Dhanbad).
 Brahm Prakash, Chaudhury (Delhi Sadar).
 Braj Raj Singh, Shri (Firozabad).
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya).
 Brij Narayan "Brijesh", Pandit (Shivpuri).

Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Basirhat).
 Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).
 Chandak, Shri Bhikulal Lakhmichand (Chhindwara).
 Chandra Shanker, Shri (Broach).
 Chandramani Kalo, Shri (Sundargarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohanlal (Etah).
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).
 Chavan, Shri D. R. (Karad).
 Chavda, Shri Akbar (Banaskanta).
 Chettiar, Shri R Ramanathan (Pudukottai).
 Choudhry, Shri C. L. (Hajipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Choudhury, Shri Suresh Chandra (Dumka).
 Chuni Lal, Shri (Ambala—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

'D'

Daljit Singh, Shri (Kangra—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Damani, Shri Surajratan Fatechchand (Jalore).
 Damar, Shri Amar Singh (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Dange, Shri Shripad Amrit (Bombay City Central).
 Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Dr. Mono Mohan (Asansol—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Shri Nayanantara (Monghyr—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Shri Ramdhani (Nawada—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Darbhanga).

D—contd.

Das Gupta, Shri Bibhuti Bhusan
(Purlia).

Dasappa, Shri H. C. (Bangalore)

Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura).

Datar, Shri Balwant Nagesh
(Belgaum).

Daulta, Shri Pratap Singh
(Jhajjar).

Deb, Shri Narasingha Mala Ugal
Sanda (Midnapur).

Deb, Shri P. G. (Angul).

Deo, Shri Pratap Keshari (Kalahandi).

Deo, Shri Shankar (Gulbarga—
Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Desai, Shri Morarji R. (Surat).

Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S
(Amravati).

Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Ramtek).

Dhanagar, Shri Banshi Das (Main-
puri).

Dharmalingam, Shri R. (Tiruvanna-
malai).

Dige, Shri Shankarrao Khanderao
(Kolhapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Dindod, Shri Jaljibhai Koyabhai
(Dohad—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Dinesh Singh, Shri (Banda).

Dora, Shri Dippala Suri (Parvathi-
purem).

Drohar, Shri Shivadin (Hardoi—
Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Dube, Shri Mulchand (Farrukhabad).

Dublish, Shri Vishnu Sharan (Sar-
dhana).

Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur).

Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
(Kandrapara).

E

Eacharan, Shri V. Iyyani (Palghat).

Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Chidamba
ram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Elias, Shri Muhammed (Howrah).

G

Gaekwad, Shri Fatesinghrao Pratap-
sinhrao (Baroda).

Gaekwad, Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao
(Nasik)

Ganapathy, Shri T. (Tiruchendur).

Gandhi, Shri Feroze (Rai Bareilly).

Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal
(Panchmahals).

Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Unnao—
Reserved—Sch. Castes)

Ganpati Ram, Shri (Jaunpur—
Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Gautam, Shri Chintaman Dhivrjuji
(Balaghat)

Ghodasar, Thakor Shri Fatehsinhji
Ratansinhji (Kaira).

Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo (Uluberia).

Ghose, Shri A. V. (Jalna).

Ghose, Shri Bimal Coomar (Barrack-
pore).

Ghose, Shri Subiman (Burdwan).

Ghosh, Shri Atulya (Asansol).

Ghosh, Shri Mohindra Kumar (Jam-
shedpur).

Ghosh, Shri N. R. (Cooch—Behar).

Godsora, Shri Sambhu Charan (Singh-
bhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Gohain, Shri Chowkhamoon (Nomi-
nated—Assam Tribal Areas).

Gohokar, Dr. Deorao Yeshwantrao
(Yeotmal).

Gopalan, Shri Ayillath Kuttier
(Kasargod).

G —contd.

Goray, Shri Narayan Ganesh (Poona).
 Goundar, Shri N. P. Shanmugha (Tindivanam).
 Gounder, Shri A. Doraiswami (Tirupattur).
 Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Karur).
 Govind Das, Seth (Jabalpur).
 Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Barasat).
 Gupta, Shri Chheda Lal (Hardoi).
 Gupta, Shri Sadhan Chandra (Calcutta-East).

'H'

Hajarnavis, Shri Ramchandra Martand (Bhandara).
 Halder, Shri Kansari (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Harvani, Shri Ansar (Fatehpur).
 Hansda, Shri Subodh (Midnapur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Hathi, Shri Jaisukhlal Lal Shanker (Halar).
 Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Dibrugarh).
 Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).
 Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).
 Hukam Singh, Sardar (Bhatinda).
 Hynniewta, Shri Hoover (Autonomous Districts—Reserved—Sch Tribes).

'I'

Imam, Shri Mohammed (Chitaldrug).
 Iqbal Singh, Sardar (Ferozepur).
 Iyer, Shri S. Easwara (Trivandrum).

'J'

Jadhav, Shri Yadav Narayan (Malegaon).

J —contd.

Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Sasaram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jain, Shri Atit Prasad (Saharanpur).
 Jain, Shri Mool Chand (Kaithal).
 Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur).
 Jedhe, Shri Keshavrao Marutirao (Baramati).
 Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jhulan Sinha, Shri (Siwan).
 Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Bhawalpur).
 Jinachandran, Shri M. K. (Telli-cherv).
 Jogendra Sen, Shri (Mandi).
 Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahraich).
 Joshi, Shri Anand Chandra (Shahdol).
 Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur).
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Ambala).
 Jyotishi, Pandit Jwala Prasad (Sagar).

'K'

Kale, Shrimati Anasuvabai (Nagpur).
 Kalika Singh, Shri (Azamgarh).
 Kamal Singh, Shri (Buxar).
 Kamble, Dr. Devrao Namdevrao Pathrikar (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kamble, Shri Bapu Chandrasen (Kopergaon).
 Kanakasabai, Shri R. Pillai (Chidambaram).
 Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Cuttack).
 Kar, Shri Prabhat (Hooghly).
 Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar North).

K—contd.

Karni Singhji, Shri (Bikaner).
 Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kota).
 Katti, Shri D. A. (Chikodi).
 Kayal, Shri Paresh Nath (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kedaria, Shri Chhaganlal Madaribhat (Mandvi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Keshar Kumari, Shrimati (Raipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Keshava, Shri N. (Bangalore City).
 Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Musafirkhana).
 Khadilkar, Shri Raghunath Keshav (Ahmednagar).
 Khadiwala, Shri Kanhaiyalal (Indore).
 Khan, Shri Osman Ali (Kurnool).
 Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Warangal).
 Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz (Meerut).
 Khedkar, Dr. Gopalrao Bajirao (Akola).
 Khimji, Shri Bhawanji A. (Kutch).
 Khuda Buksh, Shri Muhammed (Murshidabad).
 Khwaja, Shri Jamal (Aligarh).
 Kistaiya, Shri Surti (Bastar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Kodiyar, Shri P. K. (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Koratkar, Shri Vinayak Rao K. (Hyderabad).
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar (Nowgong).
 Kottukapally, Shri George Thomas (Moovattupuzha).
 Kripalani, Acharya J. B. (Sitamarhi).
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta (New Delhi).
 Krishna, Shri M. R. (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Krishna Chandra, Shri (Jaleswar).

K—contd.

Krishna Rao, Shri Mandali Venkata (Masulipatnam).
 Krishnaiah, Shri D. Balarama (Guduvada).
 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras South).
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Tumkur).
 Krishnaswamy, Dr. A. (Chingleput).
 Kumaran, Shri M. K. (Chirayinkil).
 Kumbhar, Shri Banamali (Sambalpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kunhan, Shri P. (Palghat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Rae Bareilly—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

'L'

Lachhi Ram, Shri (Hamirpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Lachman Singh, Shri (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).
 Lahiri, Shri Jitendra Nath (Serampore).
 Laskar, Shri Nibaran Chandra (Cachar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati Sangam (Vicarabad).

'M'

Mafta Ahmed, Shrimati (Jorhat).
 Mahagaonkar, Shri Bhausaheb Rao Saheb (Kolhapur).
 Mahanty, Shri Surendra (Dhenkanal).
 Mahendra Pratap, Raja (Mathura).
 Maiti, Shri Nikunja Bihari (Ghatal).
 Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Tarn-Taran).
 Malhotra, Shri Thakur Das (Jammu and Kashmir).

M—contd.

Malaviya, Pandit Govind (Sultanpur).
 Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Basti).
 Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (Udipi).
 Malvia, Shri Kanhaiyalal Bherulal
 (Shajapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Malviya, Shri Motilal (Khajuraho—
 Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Manaen, Shri T. (Darjeeling).
 Manay, Shri Gopal Kaluji (Bombay
 City Central—Reserved—Scheduled
 Castes).
 Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—
 Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Mandal, Shri Jailal (Khagaria).
 Maniyangadan, Shri Mathew (Kottayam).
 Manjula Debi, Shrimati (Goalpara).
 Masani, Shri M. R. (Ranchi—East).
 Masuriya Din, Shri (Phulpur—
 Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Matera, Shri Laxman Mahadu (Thana
 —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra (Pali).
 Mathur, Shri Mathura Das (Nagaur).
 Matin, Qazi S. A. (Giridih).
 Mehdi, Shri Syed Ahmed (Rampur).
 Mehta, Shri Ashok (Muzaffarpur).
 Mehta, Shri Balwantray Gopalji
 (Gohilwad).
 Mehta, Shri Jaswant Rai (Jodhpur).
 Mehta, Shrimati Krishna (Jammu and
 Kashmir).
 Melkote, Dr. G. S. (Raichur).
 Menon, Dr. K. B. (Badagara).
 Menon, Shri V. K. Krishna (Bombay
 City North).
 Menon, Shri T. C. Narayanankutty
 (Mukandapuram).

M—contd.

Minimata, Shrimati Agamedas Guru
 (Baloda Bazar—Reserved—Sch.
 Castes).
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Bagaha).
 Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Saharsa).
 Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Begusarai).
 Mishra, Shri Shyam Nandan (Jainagar).
 Misra, Shri Bhagwan Din (Kaisarganj).
 Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr).
 Misra, Shri Raja Ram (Faizabad).
 Mohammad Akbar, Sheikh (Jammu
 and Kashmir).
 Mohan Swaroop, Shri (Pilibhit).
 Mohideen, Shri M. Gulam (Dindigul).
 Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Secunderabad).
 Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar (Jhunjhunu).
 More, Shri Jayawant Ghanashyam (Sholapur).
 Mukerjee, Shri Hirendra Nath (Calcutta—Central).
 Mullick, Shri Baishnav Charan (Kendrapara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Munisamy, Shri N. R. (Vellore).
 Murmu, Shri Paika (Rajmahal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Murthy, Shri B. S. (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Murty, Shri M. S. (Golugonda).
 Musafir, Giani Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).
 Muthukrishnan, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

T

Nadar, Shri P. Thanulingam (Nagercoil).
 Naidu, Shri R. Govindarajulu (Tiruvallur).
 Naidu, Shri T. D. Muthukumarasami (Cuddalore).
 Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).
 Nair, Shri K. P. Kuttikrishnan (Kozhikode).
 Nair, Shri P. K. Vasudevan (Thiruvella).
 Naldurgkar, Shri Venketrao Shrinivasrao (Osmanabad).
 Nallakoya, Shri Koyilat (Nominated—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands).
 Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).
 Nanjappa, Shri C. (Nilgiris).
 Naraindin, Shri (Shahjahanpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Narasimhan, Shri C. R. (Krishnagiri).
 Narayanasamy, Shri R. (Periyakulam).
 Naskar, Shri Purnendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour).
 Nath Pai, Shri (Rajapur).
 Nathwani, Shri Narendrabhai P. (Sorath).
 Nayak, Shri Mohan (Ganjam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila (Jhansi).
 Nayar, Shri V. P. (Quilon).
 Negi, Shri Nek Ram (Mahasu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Phulpur).
 Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur).
 Neswi, Shri T. R. (Dharwar South).

O

Onkar Lal, Shri (Kotah—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Oza, Shri Ghanshyam Lal (Zalawad).

P

Padalu, Shri Kankipati Veeranna (Golugonda—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Padam Dev, Shri (Chamba).
 Pahadia, Shri Jagan Nath Prasad (Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Palaniyandi, Shri M. (Peramalur).
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila (Nabadwip).
 Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal).
 Pandey, Shri Kashi Nath (Hata).
 Pandey, Shri Sarju (Rasra).
 Pangarkar, Shri Nagorao Karojee (Parbhani).
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani (Puri).
 Panna Lal, Shri (Faizabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Parmar, Shri Deenabandhu (Udaipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Parmar, Shri Karsandas Ukabhai (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Parmar, Shri Yeshwant Singh (Mahasu).
 Parulekar, Shri Shamrao Vishnu (Thana).
 Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati M. (Coimbatore).
 Patel, Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai (Bulsar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Patel, Shri Purushottamdas R. (Mehsana).
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Hajipur).
 Patel, Shri Maniben Vallabhbbhai (Anand).
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb (Miraj).
 Patil, Shri Nana (Satara).
 Patil, Shri R. D. (Bhir).
 Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City South).

F—contd.

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Laxman (Dhulia).
 Patnaik, Shri Uma Charan (Ganjam).
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R. (Kumbakonam).
 Pillai, Shri S. C. C. Anthony (Madras North).
 Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).
 Pocker Sahib, Shri B. (Banjeri).
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Pragi Lal, Shri (Sitapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Prasad, Shri Mahadeo (Gorakhpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Prodhan, Shri Bijaya Chandrasingh (Kalahandi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Ambalapuzha).

'R'

Radha Mohan Singh, Shri (Ballia).
 Radha Raman, Shri (Chandni Chowk).
 Raghubir Sahai, Shri (Budaun).
 Raghunath Singh, Shri (Varanasi).
 Raghunath Singhji, Shri (Barmer).
 Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Guntur).
 Rahman, Shri M. Hifzur (Amroha).
 Rai, Shri Khushwaqt (Kheri).
 Rai Bahadur, Shri (Bharatpur).
 Rajendra Singh, Shri (Chapra).
 Rajiah, Shri Devanapalli (Nalgonda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Raju, Shri D. S. (Rajahmundry).
 Raju, Shri Vijayarama Gajapathi (Visakhapatnam).
 Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati Lalita (Hazari-bagh).
 Ram Garib, Shri (Basti—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

R—contd.

Ram Krishan, Shri (Mahendragarh).
 Ram Saran, Shri (Moradabad).
 Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Domariaganj).
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Sasaram).
 Ramakrishnan, Shri Peelamedu Ranga-swamy Naidu (Pollachi).
 Ramam, Shri Uddaraju (Narasapur).
 Ramanand Shastri, Swami (Bara-banki—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ramananda Tirtha, Swami (Aurangabad).
 Ramaswami, Shri S. V. (Salem).
 Ramaswamy, Shri K. S. (Gobichettipalayam).
 Ramaswamy, Shri Puli (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Rameshwar Rao, Shri J. (Mahbubnagar).
 Rampure, Shri Mahadevappa Y. (Gulbarga).
 Ranbir Singh, Ch. (Rohtak).
 Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Buldana).
 Ranga, Shri N. G. (Tenali).
 Rangarao, Shri M. Sri (Karimnagar).
 Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).
 Rao, Shri Devulapalli Venkateswar (Nalgonda).
 Rao, Shri Etikala Madhusudan (Mahbubabad).
 Rao, Shri P. Hanmanth (Medak).
 Rao, Shri R. Jagannath (Koraput).
 Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).
 Raut, Shri Bhola (Champaran—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Raut, Shri Rajaram Balkrishna (Kolaba).
 Ray, Shrimati Renuke (Malda)

E—contd.

- Reddy, Shri Chegireddy Bali (Markapur).
- Reddy, Shri K. C. (Kolar).
- Reddy, Shri R. Lakshmi Narasa (Nellore).
- Reddy, Shri R. Narapa (Ongole).
- Reddy, Shri T. Nagi (Anantapur).
- Reddy, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna (Hindupur).
- Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Rajampet).
- Reddy, Shri Vutukuru Rami (Cuddapah).
- Roy, Shri Biren (Calcutta—South West).
- Roy, Shri Bishwanath (Salempur).
- Rungsung Suisa, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

'G'

- Sadhu Ram, Shri (Jullundur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Sahodrabai, Shrimati (Sagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).
- Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Janjgir).
- Saksena, Shri Shibban Lal (Maharajanj).
- Salunke, Shri Balasaheb (Khed).
- Samanta, Shri Satish Chandra (Tamluk).
- Samantsinhar, Dr. N. C. (Bhubaneswar).
- Sambandam, Shri K. R. (Nagapattinam).
- Sampath, Shri E. V. K. (Namakkal).

G—contd.

- Sanganna, Shri Toyaka (Koraput—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Tenkasi).
- Sardar, Shri Bholi (Saharsa—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh (Ludhiana).
- Satish Chandra, Shri (Bareilly).
- Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Nawada).
- Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Parvathipuram—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Guna).
- Selku, Shri Mardi (West Dinajpur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Sen, Shri Asoke Kumar (Calcutta—North-West).
- Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).
- Servai, Shri A. Vairavan (Tanjore).
- Seth, Shri Bishanchandar (Shahjahanpur).
- Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal).
- Shah, Shri Manubhai (Madhya Saurashtra).
- Shah, Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai (Girnar).
- Shankuntala Devi, Shrimati (Banka).
- Shankaraiya, Shri M. (Mysore).
- Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Hapur).
- Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).
- Sharma, Shri Harish Chandar (Jaipur).
- Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Gwalior).
- Shastri Pandit Hiralal (Sawai Madhopur).
- Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur (Allahabad).

S—contd.

Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Gurgaon).
 Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).
 Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Baloda Bazar).
 Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan).
 Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Singh, Shri Awadesh Kumar (Kati-har).
 Singh, Shri Chandikeshwar Saran (Sarguja).
 Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narayan (Pupri).
 Singh, Shri Dinesh Pratap (Gonda).
 Singh, Shri Har Prasad (Ghazi-pur).
 Singh, Shri Kamal Narain (Shahadol—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Singh, Shri Lalsram Achaw (Inner Manipur).
 Singh, Shri Mahendra Nath (Maharaj-ganj).
 Singh, Shri Tribhuan Narayan (Chandauli).
 Sinha, Shri Banarasi Prasad (Mon-ghyr).
 Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Pala-mau).
 Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Nalanda).
 Sinha, Shri Sarangdhar (Patna).
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samasti-pur).
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad).
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur).
 Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chit-toor—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sivaraj, Shri N. (Chingleput—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sonani, Shri G. D. (Dausa).

S—contd.

Sonawane, Shri Tayappa (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sonule, Shri Harihar Rao (Nanded).
 Soren, Shri Debi (Dumka—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Subbarayan, Dr. P. (Tiruchengode).
 Subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).
 Sugandhi, Shri Murigeppa Siddappa (Bijapur North).
 Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona (Bhopal).
 Supakar, Shri Shraddhakar (Sambal-pur).
 Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).
 Suder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Surya Prasad, Shri (Gwalior—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Swami, Shri V. N. (Chanda).
 Swaran Singh, Sardar (Jullundur).
 Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Gopalganj).

T

Tahir, Shri Mohammed (Kishanganj).
 Tangamani, Shri K. T. K. (Madurai).
 Tantia, Shri Rameshwar (Sikar).
 Tariq, Shri Ali Mohammad (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath (Cachar).
 Thakore, Shri Motisinh Bahadursinh (Patna).
 Thevar, Shri U. Muthuramalinga (Srivilliputhur).
 Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Thirumal Rao, Shri M. (Kakinada).
 Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).

T—contd.

- Tiwari, Pandit Babu Lal (Nimar Khandwa).
 Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahai (Khajuraho).
 Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Kesaria).
 Tripathi, Shri Vishwambar Dayal (Unnao).
 Tula Ram, Shri (Etawah—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun).

U

- Uiike, Shri M. G. (Mandla—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Umrao Singh, Shri (Ghosi).
 Upadhyaya, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Pratapgarh).
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt (Rewa).

V

- Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Balrampur).
 Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran).
 Varma, Shri Manikya Lal (Udaipur).
 Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhaj (Nimar).

V—contd.

- Vedakumari, Kumari M. (Eluru).
 Venkat Rao, Shri A. R. (Jalna).
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Pendekanta (Adoni).
 Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria).
 Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).
 Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra (Bhilwara).
 Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

- Wadiwa, Shri Narayan Maniramji (Chhindwara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Warrior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Wilson, Shri John N. (Mirzapur).
 Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

Y

- Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Bara Banki).
 Yajnik, Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal (Ahmedabad).

LOK SABHA

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Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

The Deputy-Speaker

Sardar Hukam Singh.

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Shri Upendranath Barman.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Shri Frank Anthony.

Shri J. M. Mohammed Imam.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.

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Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-law.

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Shri S. R. Rane

Shri Shree Narayan Das

Shri B. S. Murthy

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani

Shri M. L. Dwivedi

Shri Raghubir Sahai

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy

Shri Surendra Mahanty

Shri Jaipal Singh

Shri Vijayram Raju

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Shri Asoke K. Sen

Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyaya

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Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal

Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai Shah.

Shri N. M. Wadiwa

Shri Sarangadhara Sinha

Shri Shivram Rango Rane

Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee

Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik

Shri Bimal Comar Ghose

Shri Shraddhakar Supakar

Shri Hoover Hynniewta

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Shrimati Shakuntala Devi	Shri K. R. Achar
Shri V. N. Swami	Shri Chintamani Panigrahi
Shri M. Ayyakannu	Shri Karsandas Parmar
Shri Ram Krishan	Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav
Shri Kamal Krishna Das	Shri Harish Chandra Sharma
Shri Surti Kistaiya	Shri Ignace Beck
Shri Rungsung Suisa	

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Shri Rohanlal Chaturvedi	Shrimati Renu Chakravartty
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Chaudhuri Ranbir Singh	Shri Ramji Verma
Shri Gopalrao Khedkar	Shri Govind Malaviya
Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani	Shri R. L. Jangde
Shrimati Maftida Ahmed	Shri N. C. Kasliwal
Shri S. A. Matin	Shri Dodda Thimmaiah
Shri M. Thirumala Rao	Shri M. L. Dwivedi
Shri J. Rameshwar Rao	Shri R. K. Khadilkar
Shri Narendrabhai Nathwani	Shri B. K. Gaikwad
Shri Rajeshwar Patel	Shri Shraddhakar Supakar

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Shri P. Subbiah Ambalam	Shri Ramji Verma
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri	Shri R. K. Khadilkar
	Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair

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Shri Upendranath Barman—
(Chairman)

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Shrimati Uma Nehru
Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwary
Shrimati Krishna Mehta
Shri M. K. M. Abdul Salam
Shri Jiyalal Mandal

Shri K. G. Wodeyar
Shri Nandubhai Nichhabhai Patel
Shri Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah
Shri Pratap Singh Daulta
Shri D. R. Chavan
Shri B. C. Mullick
Shri Ram Chandra Majhi
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria

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Sardar Amar Singh Saigal
Shri Narendrabhai Nathwani
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri
Shri Krishna Chandra
Shri Jhulan Sinha
Shri K. R. Sambandam
Shri S. A. Agast

Shri Jagan Nath Prasad Pahadia
Shri Sunder Lal
Shri S. Easwara Iyer
Shri Balasaheb Patil
Shri Pramathanath Banerjee
Shri Shraddhakar Supakar
Shri Shambhu Charan

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Dr. Ram Subhag Singh
Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi
Shri Rameshwar Sahu
Shri T. Sanganna
Shri A. C. Guha
Shri N. R. M. Swamy
Shri Upendranath Barman

Shri N. G. Ranga
Shri H. C. Dasappa
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal
Shri Prabhat Kar
Shri Jaipal Singh
Shri N. Siva Raj
Shri Khushwaqt Rai

Rajya Sabha

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
Shri Amolakh Charid
Shri T. R. Deogirikar
Shri S. Venkataraman

Shri M. Govinda Reddy
Shri Rohit Manushankar D.
Shri M. Basavapunniah

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(Chairman)****Shri Resham Lal Jangde****Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh****Shri Rajeshwar Patel****Shri Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi.****Shri Missula Suryanarayanamurti****Shrimati Maimoona Sultan****Shri Kamal Krishna Das****Shri A. E. T. Barrow****Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan****Shri Khushwaqt Rai****Shri Bhausaheb Raosaheb Mahagan-
kar****Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament****Lok Sabha****Shri Satya Narayan Sinha—
(Chairman)****Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah****Shri Diwan Chand Sharma****Shri Chapalakanta Bhattacharyya****Shri Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala****Shri Raghubar Dayal Misra****Shri Doraiswami Gounder****Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray****Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan****Shri U. Muthuramlings Thevar**

Rajya Sabha

Shrimati Ammu Swaminathan

Shri Amar Nath Agarwal

Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor

Dr R P. Dube

Shri M N Govindan Nair

Rules Committee

Shri M Ananthasayanam Ayyangar—
(Chairman)

Sardar Hukam Singh

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava

Shri C R Pattabhi Ramam

Shri Tekur Subramanyam

Shri Radhelal Vyas

Shri Tyappa Hari Sonavane

Shri Shivram Rango Rane

Dr Sushila Nayar

Shri K T K Tangamani

Shri Purushottamdas R Patel

Shri Amjad Ali

Shri M R Masani

Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and also in charge of the Department of Atomic Energy.—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Home Affairs.—Shri Govind Ballabh Pant.

Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Railways.—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Finance.—Shri Morarji Desai.

Minister of Labour, Employment and Planning.—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Transport and Communications.—Shri S. K. Patil.

Minister of Law.—Shri A. K. Sen.

Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel.—Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Irrigation and Power.—Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim.

Minister of Works, Housing and Supply.—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Food and Agriculture.—Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.

Minister of Defence.—Shri V. K. Krishna Menon.

Ministers of State

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting.—Dr. B. V. Keskar.

Minister of Health.—Shri D. P. Karmarkar.

Minister of Co-operation.—Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.

Minister of Mines and Oil.—Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya.

Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs.—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.

Minister of Commerce.—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications.—Shri Raj Bahadur.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.—Shri B. N. Datar.

Minister of Industry.—Shri Manubhai Shah.

Minister of Community Development.—Shri Surendra Kumar Dey.

Minister of Education.—Dr. K. L. Shrimali.

Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.—Shri Humayun Kabir.

Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure.—Shri B. Gupta Reddy.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister of Defence.—Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia.
Deputy Minister of Labour.—Shri Abid Ali.
Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply.—Shri Anil K. Chanda.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.—Shri M. V. Krishnappa.
Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power.—Shri Jaisukhlal Lalshanker Hathi.
Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Shri Satish Chandra.
Deputy Minister of Planning.—Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra.
Deputy Minister of Finance.—Shri B. R. Bhagat.
Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.—Dr. Mono Mohon Das.
Deputy Minister of Railways.—Shri Shah Nawaz Khan.
Deputy Minister of Railways.—Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.
Deputy Minister of External Affairs.—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.
Deputy Minister of Home Affairs.—Shrimati Violet Alva.
Deputy Minister of Defence.—Shri Kotha Raghuramaiah.
Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation.—Shri Mohiuddin.
Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture.—Shri A. M. Thomas.
Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation.—Shri P. S. Naskar.
Deputy Minister of Law.—Shri R. M. Hajarnavis.
Deputy Minister of Finance.—Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Parliamentary Secretaries

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs.—Shri Sadath Ali Khan.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs.—Shri Jogendra Nath Hazarika.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting.—Shri G. Rajagopalan.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning.—Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence.—Shri Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting.—Shri A. C. Joshi.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development.—Shri B. S. Murthy.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel.—Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Monday, 11th August, 1958.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair).

11 hrs.

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri N. R. Ghosh, (Coach Behar).

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (Gurgaon)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shifting of Offices to Nagpur

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*1. { Shri V. C. Shukla:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3454 on the 7th May, 1958 and state:

(a) the names of the offices that have actually been moved from Delhi to Nagpur in the meantime;

(b) the programme of movement of the remaining offices to Nagpur and the number of employees to be shifted;

(c) whether any steps have been taken for securing and/or constructing suitable residential quarters particularly for the low-income staff of these offices; and

(d) whether any special facilities are proposed to be given to the staff of these offices to ease the hardships involved in their shifting from Delhi to Nagpur?

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The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (d). A statement, giving the information asked for, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 1.]

Shri V. C. Shukla: From the statement it appears that about 1,200 families will be shifted to Nagpur by May, 1959. Will the present government residential accommodation and the newly completed buildings, plus the private houses be able to accommodate all such officers that are going to be shifted and, if not, how many families will be left without accommodation?

Shri K. C. Reddy: As the statement shows, the maximum number of houses that were available have been given to the various people who have gone there. To some transit family accommodation has been given. At present I have no detailed information of the kind that the hon Member is seeking.

Shri V. C. Shukla: Will any more offices be shifted to Nagpur besides those that are mentioned in the statement?

Shri K. C. Reddy: No, Sir.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In the statement it is mentioned that both the Delhi and the Calcutta Wings of the Indian Bureau of Mines will be shifted to Nagpur; it has also been stated that the Indian Bureau of Mines has started functioning at Nagpur. May I know which Wing has been shifted, the Delhi or the Calcutta Wing?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The Delhi Wing is being shifted. The Calcutta Wing will be shifted a little later. These offices are going to be shifted according to a phased programme and it is hoped that the whole thing will be completed by April, 1959.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if the staff of the Indian Bureau of Mines made a representation to the Government of India not to shift them to Nagpur?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes, Sir, there was a petition, and the representations made in that petition have been given careful consideration.

Shri P. K. Deo: What has been decided on that?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The result is that the office is being shifted.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: From the answer to part (c) of the question regarding the construction of residential quarters for the low-income staff of these offices, it is seen that nothing substantial has been done. Is it a fact that the staff have been asked to make their own arrangements and, if so, may I know whether they will get any house rent allowance?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The statement laid on the Table gives detailed information as to what special concessions we are going to give, or rather that we have decided to give and have given to those that have been shifted. These are enumerated here. In addition to these, those that are actually shifted will be given further concession by way of reduced water and electricity charges while they are occupying transit accommodation.

Export of Monkeys

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- *2. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Asmar:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.K. and the U.S.A. Governments have made representations to the Government of India to modify the recently imposed ban on the export of monkeys weighing less than 6 lbs.;

(b) if so, the nature of representations made; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Nityanand Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was stated that monkeys weighing 4 to 6 lbs. were preferred for the production of polio vaccine.

(c) After careful consideration, it was decided to permit the export of monkeys weighing 4 lbs. and above. Monkeys weighing less than 4 lbs. continue to be banned.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In considering this question, may I know whether the requests made by several organisations to put a complete ban on the export were considered?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, they have been considered.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: To what effect?

Shri Kanungo: That in the larger interests of humanity it is necessary to make available the monkeys.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether before the ban was lifted, Government took any opinion from medical experts as to the feasibility of conducting research on monkeys of four to six lbs.?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir.

श्री आसार : ये जो बन्दर भेजे जा रहे हैं, क्या यह ग्रहिमा की नीति के योग्य है या नहीं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : जी नहीं, यह तो नीयत पर हाता है। एक सर्जो हिमा करता है, लेकिन वह हिमा नहीं मानी जाती।

Shri Liladhar Koteki: In exporting monkeys to U.S.A. in large numbers have Government enquired as to the purpose for which they have been used in U.S.A. and as to whether such use cannot be made in our country?

Shri Kannaage: It has been stated in the answer that the monkeys are used for the production of polio vaccines.

Shri Liladhar Koteki: Could it not be done in our country?

Mr. Speaker: There are more monkeys than necessary.

Optical Glass Plant

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*3. { **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Sanganna:
Shri Ghosal:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1429 on the 3rd April, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the detailed project report regarding the establishment of an Optical Glass Plant has since been received from the Russian experts;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. Not yet.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know by what time the report is expected?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The report is expected within eight to nine months.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Government considered in this connection the expansion of the ordnance factories, particularly the the Ordnance Factory at Dehra Dun?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It was one of the sites considered.

On all these questions the matter is under consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Particularly the Optical Factory there....

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no Optical Factory.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Have Government considered the question of expansion of that particular Optical Factory?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Last session I had an occasion to state that what is produced in the Ordnance Factories is small crystal glass and other glasses and in small quantities. This is special optical and ophthalmic glass for which a new factory has to be established.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it a fact that the experts had suggested a site in West Bengal and that matter has been deferred?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I already stated, the matter is under consideration, and as soon as a decision is made we shall inform the House of the decision.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बिहार में भी कोई 'साइट' चुनी गई है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जहाँ तक 'साइट्स' का ताल्लुक है, जो 'साइट्स' रशियन टीम ने प्राइमरी डेटा के आधारे पर देखी थी, वे ये हैं : इलाहाबाद, आसनसोल, बड़ीदा, बनारस, बम्बई, देहरादून, कलकत्ता, लखनऊ, रुड़की।

Also, available data on Salem, Bangalore and Always was examined by the Team. They visited Durgapur site also.

Incidence of Pneumococci in Coal Mines

*4. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1145 on the 21st March, 1958 and state:

(a) the stage at which the survey of the incidence of pneumoconiosis in Coal Mines is; and

(b) the time by which the report is likely to be received?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) On the basis of the replies received to the questionnaire, the persons whose cases are proposed to be studied are being selected.

(b) By the middle of 1959.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Originally it was stated that the report will be ready by the end of the year 1958. May I know the reasons for its postponement towards the middle of 1959?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The first phase of the work, namely, selection of mines, number of persons etc. has been done. But a difficulty has arisen as a result of the fact that the medical officer who was in charge of the work has left the place and the work has to be done by the Chief Adviser of Factories.

Misuse of Import Licences for Newsprint

*5. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some importers of newsprint on the basis of users licences sell large quantity of such newsprint at exorbitant prices to bona fide actual users; and

(b) what steps, if any, have been taken to prevent such misuse of import licences?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 2.]

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it a fact that today newsprint is sold by established importers at exorbitant prices,

which are really black-market prices, to consumers of newsprint?

Shri Kanungo: It is explained in the statement that licences are issued to actual users who route it through importers.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That was not my question. I wanted to know whether the Government are aware that in reality newsprint is sold to users at exorbitant prices, sometimes ranging from 100 to 150 per cent of the landed cost.

Shri Kanungo: We have not received any complaint so far.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know whether Government has conducted any enquiry into the complaints that importers, who import newsprint on the basis of licences, sometimes sell this newsprint to stray users, not regular consumers of newsprint, at black-market prices?

Shri Kanungo: I may mention that the procedure for licensing is the actual consumption of the page space. Therefore, we do not think there is any occasion for actual users giving up their entitlements without reducing their pages. As I have explained, the actual users, for their convenience, have to import it through established importers.

Shri T. N. Singh: Are Government aware of the fact that many big newspapers, who use newsprint reels for printing purposes, leave one to two inches thick newsprint on paper on the cores which are later cut into sheets and sold to small newspapers at blackmarket prices? If they are aware of that fact, may I know what steps Government have taken to control the big newspapers in the matter of their misuse of their newsprint quota.

Shri Kanungo: From the last licensing period the quantity of newsprint required is calculated upon the page space. Therefore, it is not possible for them to sell anything unless they reduce their consumption.

Shri T. N. Singh: My question was different.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has stated that such instances have not been brought to his notice. The hon. Member seems to be in possession of facts which the hon. Minister is not in possession of. Therefore, he may kindly pass on that information. I will allow such hon. Members opportunities in course of time. We are starting the session today.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I submit that my question was different?

In the very process of printing with the Rotary machinery used in big newspapers there is a saving on the cores of 2-3 inch thickness, which they cannot use. That newsprint is sold by turning it into sheets to other newspapers which again is against the law in force today.

Mr. Speaker: All these instances may kindly be brought to the notice of the Minister.

Shri Damani: May I know whether Government is checking the actual consumption of newsprint by those who are importing newsprint on the basis of the licences?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir, As I said earlier, the licences are granted on the advice of the Press Registrar, who calculates the number of pages and the figures of publication.

Shri Achar: Are the Government aware that most of the small language papers are not able to import by themselves? Will Government make some arrangement to import newsprint either through some agency or by Government themselves?

Shri Kanungo: That we have already made. We are seeing to it the small consumers get their stocks.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether any specific complaint has been made against a particular group of

chain newspapers with simultaneous publications from some of the cities in India that they are selling newsprint which they get on their consumption basis to other small newspapers at twice the landed cost?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. We have not received any complaint about it.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know whether it is a fact that in the last licensing period the newsprint quota of newspapers was reduced by 15 per cent and, if so, how is it that the certified circulations of all the newspapers have increased?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): It seems that they had stocks in arrears. Perhaps, henceforth it will not be possible for them to increase their circulation unless the 15 per cent cut is restored.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the certified circulations? If he looks into the certificate of the Audit Bureau of Circulations he will find that in spite of the 15 per cent reduction in quota in the last licensing period the circulation has increased during these six months. How does it happen?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have not seen those figures. But before the last licensing period the newspapers had enough stocks in their hands. They have utilized those stocks and that is how it has been possible for them to increase their circulation.

Shri Tagamani: From the statement we find that the Government have got a scheme for supplying newsprint to small newspapers whose consumption does not exceed 10 tons during the licensing period. May I know when this scheme will be put into operation?

Shri Kanungo: Very soon.

Accident in Central Bhowrah Colliery

- *6. { Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
 Shri Vajpayee:
 Shri U. K. Patil:
 Shri Kumaran:
 Shri Supakar:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Court of Enquiry appointed to enquire into the causes and circumstances of the mining accident in the Central Bhowrah Colliery has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main findings of the Enquiry; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) Yes.

(b) The court has held that the accident should never have taken place but for the violation of the safety regulations for which the management is squarely responsible.

(c) The report has been published and a copy of it is being placed on the table. Steps are being taken for the criminal prosecution of the owner and the manager of the colliery and also for the holding of an inquiry under the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 into the conduct of the Manager with a view to considering the question of suspension or cancellation of his Manager's Certificate. A departmental enquiry is also being started against the Regional Inspector of Mines concerned for certain lapses in the inspection of the mine.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: May I know when the court of inquiry is likely to begin its work and when it is likely to complete it?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The report is being placed on the Table of the House. All the details will be available in that report.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The question is when the court of inquiry to go into the conduct of the Manager under regulation 25 will be appointed?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Very soon. It has been published in the Gazette of India on the 2nd of August. No steps could be taken until its publication in the Gazette.

French Settlements in India

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- *7. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Vajpayee:
 Shri Shivananjappa:
 Shri Damar:
 Shri N. R. Munisamy:
 Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Kumaran:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the Government of France have intimated as to when de jure transfer of Pondicherry to India will be ratified?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): No, Sir. We have not received any assurance of the ratification of the Treaty of Cession by the French Government by any particular date.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know when the last letter on the subject was received from the French Government and what were its contents?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not know to what communication the hon. Member refers and from whom. But the position is this. From time to time we have been informed by the French Ambassador here that he hoped this ratification will take place soon. And on the last occasion we were informed that it would take place in May of this year, 1958, when the French Parliament was meeting. But, as the House knows, after that various developments took place in France, bringing about change of Government and the Parliament itself was adjourned. It is not meeting now. It may meet towards the end of the year. So we have now been

told that this can only be done by Parliament when it meets towards the end of this year, may be November or December. Then it will be taken up. That is the present position.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if there is any possibility of some French settlers and others trying to prevent a transfer?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How can I say what others may do? But whatever they may do, they won't succeed.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Since this matter has been hanging fire almost indefinitely and in the meantime some damage is being caused to the interests of our administration in that area, will Government consider the desirability of giving a kind of ultimatum to the French Government that a *de facto* union implies *de jure* union and by a certain date we shall go on to achieve it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would like to remind the House that the transfer was made several years ago. There is no question of anybody going back on it. We are there. We are in possession. We are functioning there. It is perfectly true, as the hon. Member has just said, that there are certain inconveniences and disabilities in law. That is true. We regret that. We want *de jure* transfer also to take place. But *de facto* possession is ours. Nobody can challenge that and take it away from us. As for giving an ultimatum, I do not think at all it will be proper to think in those terms or do that. It will only create ill-will all round without our gaining anything at all.

Shri Liladhar Koteki: The Prime Minister has said that it is now several years since we got *de facto* possession of Pondicherry and due to certain technical difficulties, *de jure* jurisdiction has not come to us. What are the difficulties on our part to take over *de jure* jurisdiction in Pondicherry?

Mr. Speaker: *De jure*; *de facto* is already there.

Shri Liladhar Koteki: How long should we wait for it?

Mr. Speaker: They have given an answer.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the situation in France has changed, whether the Government of India has taken up this matter with the present Prime Minister General De Gaulle after he assumed power in France and in what manner?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have just said that since the change of Government we have been told that this matter would be taken up when Parliament next meets towards the end of this year.

श्री बजराम सिंह : क्या फ्रांस में जनरल डिगाल के शासन में आने के कारण इस काम में कोई रुकावट पड़ने या देर होने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी नहीं कोई खास सम्भावना नहीं है सिवाय इसके कि पार्लियामेंट जरा देर में मिलेगी ।

Film Trade with U.S.A.

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*9. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any agreement regarding the import and export of the films between India and the U.S.A.;

(b) the main features of the agreement;

(c) whether Government propose to revise this agreement;

(d) if so, in what manner;

(e) the total number of American films imported into India during the last three years; and

(f) the total number of Indian films exported to the U.S.A. during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 3]

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether according to the statement, para (b) (iii), only 12½ per cent of the export earnings will be allowed for export from India and whether the Government has formulated any scheme as regards the manner in which these export earnings will be utilised in India?

Shri Kanungo: No. The time for that has not come. When there is sufficient accumulation, that would be considered.

श्री बाबूदेवी : जो वक्तव्य मभा पटल पर रखा गया है उससे ज्ञान होता है कि भारत से अमरीका में जो फिल्में भेजी जाती हैं उनकी तुलना में अमरीका में आने वाली फिल्मों की संख्या ज्यादा है, इसका क्या कारण है ? और भारतीय फिल्मों के भेजे जाने में जो कमियां हैं उनको दूर करने के लिये हम क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

श्री कानूनगो : अमरीका में बहुत ज्यादा फिल्में बनती हैं और बहुत सालों से अमरीका की फिल्में सारी दुनिया में चलती हैं जब कि हिन्दुस्तान की फिल्में अभी २, ३ साल से ही बाहर जाने लगी हैं । यह उम्मीद है कि हिन्दुस्तान की फिल्मों की मांग भविष्य में ज्यादा होगी ।

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that even *Pathar Panchali* which won the Cannes festival prize has not been shown in the U.S.A., because of the boycott arranged by the exhibitors or cinema house owners?

Shri Kanungo: I have no information about it.

Strike in T.I.S.C.O.

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Shri Bose:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Sanganna:
 *10. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Tangamani:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Shivananjappa:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the causes of the strike in the Tata Iron and Steel Factory at Jamshedpur in May, 1958;

(b) the loss of production in terms of quantity and value;

(c) whether any officer was deputed by the Centre to enquire into the causes of the strike;

(d) if so, whether he has submitted any report; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to obviate such strikes in future?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (e). A statement giving the information required is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 4].

Shri P. C. Bose: Arising out of part (c), may I know whether the officer deputed has reported any breach of the code of discipline and, if so, the nature and extent of it?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): The officer concerned reported his impressions to me and there is a record of the facts as were brought to his notice there. We are studying that information.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Is it a fact that the Jamshedpur Mazdoor Union which is said to be unrecognised by the T.I.S.C.O. made several representations to the Union Labour Minister and also once to the Prime Minister and no reply had been given to these representations till the time of the strike?

Shri Nanda: The matter lies within the State sphere. Therefore when information of that kind was sent to us, we naturally referred it to the State Government for whatever action they thought fit to take.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: It is stated in part (e) of the answer contained in the statement that Industrial relations concerning this industry are within the State sphere. May I know whether the Government drew the attention of the State Government and of the T.I.S.C.O. to the code of discipline adopted in the Fifteenth Indian Labour Conference and whether the officer who was sent there was satisfied that the code of discipline was abided by the company fully?

Shri Nanda: This strike had commenced before that code of discipline was finalised. But, still in order to ascertain how things moved there, in order that we may be able to influence the parties concerned to avoid the kind of things which led to that deplorable situation, we sent an officer to collect facts. I will certainly be contacting the parties concerned regarding the implications of these facts.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the circumstances under which troops were called in Jamshedpur during the strike, whether permission was obtained from the Central Government and, if so, whether the expenses were borne by the company?

Shri Abid Ali: Military was sent there on the 19th of May and it remained up to the 30th. The cost is not met by the company. It was sent at the instance of the Bihar Government and not at the instance of the T.I.S.C.O.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that two of the main demands on which strike notice was given were the recognition of the union . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: The answer has been given that it is not borne by the company but by the Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I wanted to know the circumstances.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister cannot be expected to go into every detail.

Shri Tangamani: and the revision of dearness allowances which was never revised after 1951, may I know whether the Bihar Convention which was arrived at on the 13th and 14th, April, 1951, that when such dispute arose, the matter will be referred to the ballot, was invoked?

Shri Nanda: In the first place, there is no such convention at all of reference to ballot. Secondly, there is a procedure in force regarding reference of such a dispute either to conciliation or adjudication, etc. It is for the State Government to decide at what stage what procedure should be adopted.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Is it not a fact that the Jamshedpur Mazdoor Union had presented memoranda repeatedly to the various Labour officers, Commissioner, etc., and to the Ministry of Labour there and when they received absolutely no reply and did not see any action taken on these memo, they approached the Central Government and the hon. Minister requesting his intervention in the matter?

Shri Nanda: There is a recognised union which deals with the management on behalf of the workers. There is an agreement in force covering all these matters. Anybody can bring up any fresh demand.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that one of the main items of the dispute was the question of dear-

ness allowance, and as that was not covered by the Tata-John Agreement, was this not a perfectly legal strike?

Shri Nanda: In the first place, this is a matter between the union and the management. The union has to take into consideration what kind of demands to pursue. Then there is the State. Irrespective of the union, the State can intervene when there is a question which calls for such intervention.

Shri S. A. Dange: The memorandum of demands was presented by me along with the leaders of the union to both the Prime Minister and the Labour Minister. I would like to know whether this memorandum of demands was sent to the company by the Labour Ministry, whether any reply was received, and whether this reply was sent to me or to the union?

Shri Nanda: I may mention the fact that I asked Mr. Dange to come and meet me, and he did meet me, and I explained to him all that had happened before that in respect of those demands.

Shri Nagi Reddy: The Leader of the Opposition should be given the reply.

Mr. Speaker: He will be able to take care of himself.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In view of the threatening strike in such a major industry as steel, and in view of the fact that it was brought to the notice of the Central Labour Minister that the State Government was not intervening in spite of repeated representations made by the union, may I know whether the Central Government thought it necessary to ask the State Government to intervene immediately?

Shri Nanda: Really, my answers have covered this.

Shri Tyagi: Were any incidents of violence on behalf of the workers reported to the Government, and is it a fact that armed guard had to be provided to the managing officers of the factory to protect their families?

Shri Nanda: These are matters concerning the law and order situation in a part of that State, and the necessary steps were taken from time to time to protect life and property in that area.

Mr. Speaker: I shall proceed to the next question.

श्री विमल मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि जमशेदपुर की जो हड़ताल हुई उसमें किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी का हाथ था, क्योंकि जब यह हड़ताल बन्द होने जा रही थी तो एक पोलिटिकल पार्टी ने उकसा कर हड़ताल करायी ?

Shri Nanda: It is a matter for inference. The facts are there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: One more question, Sir. This is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: All questions are important which come up before the House. I do not admit any unimportant question at all.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Four hundred men have been discharged. I wanted to know what has happened to them.

Mr. Speaker: No, I am not going to allow.

International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos

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Shri Kediyan:
Shri Kumaran:
 *11. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Shivananjanappa:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any proposal before the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos that the Commission should be dissolved after general elections in Laos are over;

(b) if so, whether the Commission has held any formal discussion over the matter; and

(c) the attitude of the Government of India towards this proposal?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) Yes

(b) Yes

(c) The attitude of the Government of India has always been that, under the Geneva Agreement, the Laos Commission could not be finally dissolved independently of the progress of political settlement in the other two states of Indo-China, particularly Viet Nam, without adversely affecting the peace in the whole of Indo-China.

The motion for dissolution of the Commission was rejected with the Indian and Polish Delegations voting against it. Later, however, the Indian Delegation agreed to a proposal that the Laos Commission should be adjourned sine die and may be reconvened in accordance with normal procedure. The Commission has accordingly adjourned with effect from the 19th of July, 1958.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether the matter was referred to the Foreign Ministers of Britain and the Soviet Union, who were the co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference, and if so, what is their reaction?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The matter was referred to them and the chairmen took the view that further activities of the commission must continue though it seemed reasonable to reduce its activities.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether it is a fact that the Indian delegation has already left Laos and the secretariat of the commission has closed down?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes, Sir. It is a fact.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference, the Foreign Minister of the U.K. and the Foreign

Minister of Soviet Russia, have considered the winding up of this commission?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes, Sir. The matter was referred to them, and they gave their reactions, which differed from each other somewhat. Broadly, the question in Laos has been that most of the actual activities of that commission were in a sense over, but that commission could not be isolated from the whole of the Indo-China position, and from the Geneva Agreement point of view, our position, that is India's position, therefore, was that some kind of a continuing factor should remain, although there was not much work for it. At first we suggested that it should be reduced in number very considerably, it should nominally exist. Ultimately the agreement arrived at and passed by the commission was that the commission should adjourn indefinitely, but may be reconvened. It was further proposed that while the commission was not doing any work it could close its office in Laos, formally, our representative in Viet Nam should also represent us in Laos so that if necessity arose, he could function or we could send somebody else. Therefore, while it has no particular work and has closed its offices it can be summoned at any time, and potentially it is in existence.

Naga Peoples Convention at Ungma

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*12. { Shrimati Mafida Ahmed
Shri Hem Barua }

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the Naga Peoples Convention held at "Ungma" in the 3rd week of May, 1958, and

(b) whether Government have any information regarding the topics of discussion and resolutions adopted at the said convention?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) Yes, Sir. The Second Naga Peoples Convention was held at Ungma village from May 21 to 23, 1958.

(b) A copy of the resolutions passed is placed on the table [See Appendix I, annexure No. 5]

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know how the question of law and order in the Naga Hills and its contiguous areas has been affected by the convention? May I know the Government's views on it?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The very fact that the meeting was attended by a large number of Naga delegates indicates the growing support of the Naga people for the Government's policy and the lessening of the hold of the rebel leaders over the Naga people. Also, the convention strongly condemned the activities of the Naga leaders, all acts of violence

Shri Hem Barua: Para 1 of the resolution of the conference refers to the cessation of hostilities by hostile Nagas. The convention met from the 21st to 23rd May, 1958 but on the 6th of the June the Governor of Assam by notification proclaimed certain districts, three districts, of the State, as disturbed areas because of the activities of the hostile Nagas. In view of this, may I know if the Government are convinced of the hollowness of the claim of the Ungma Convention of the so-called loyal Nagas as also the emptiness.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is making a speech, giving out his opinions. Hon. Members must confine themselves to eliciting facts and not give opinions—whether hollow or not.

Shri Hem Barua: Are Government convinced of the sincerity of the resolution No. 1, and convinced of the necessity of extending the period of

emnesty as recorded in resolution No. 2?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Yes, Sir.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As far as I can make out what the hon. Member means, my answer is that I do not agree at all with his interpretation of events. I think it is a fact that the position in the Naga areas has improved from the law and order point of view, progressively improved. It is also a fact that occasionally dacoities or individual acts of violence take place—sometimes they are in the nature of just pure dacoity, sometimes maybe something else. In spite of this improvement, it was considered necessary by the Governor of Assam to declare certain border areas and others so as to deal with this type of menace

Then, I see nothing in contradiction to each other in these two positions.

Shri Hem Barua: My argument was this. Quick on the heels of this resolution of that Convention that met from the 21st to the 23rd May, on the 6th June, the Governor declared certain areas as disturbed. Does it not write off the resolution of this Ungma Convention?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may draw any conclusion he likes. It is not a question of fact.

Shri Hem Barua: This is very important. May I make a humble submission?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to make a speech on what he considers ought to be proper and ought to be done. I am not going to allow it.

Shri Hem Barua: Without this preamble, there can be no question....

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Diplomatic Immunity

*14. { **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Halder:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what is the basis on which diplomatic immunity from court proceedings is granted to officers and others attached to our establishments abroad; and

(b) whether such immunity is preferred as of right to any employee or on certain criteria, and if it is the latter, what are such criteria?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon):

(a) The basis is International law and practice

(b) According to International practice, immunity from both civil and criminal prosecutions is claimed as a matter of right.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if Government have applied their mind to the reported case of the warden of a hostel under the High Commissioner for India in London, who was given diplomatic immunity, a procedure which caused a certain amount of opprobrium in a certain section of the press, and may I also know—quite apart from the rights and wrongs of the man who sued—whether the criteria which Government follow in regard to the grant of immunity were satisfied in the case of the warden of a hostel?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes, Government are quite satisfied with the procedure adopted by the High Commissioner in London.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know what course is open to any employees of our establishments abroad, who feel aggrieved and fail to obtain proper redress by representing to the authorities, to get redress of their grievances if they cannot sue our officials in a foreign court?

Mr. Speaker: In a foreign court?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I only wanted to know the implication of the question. What is the guarantee of the security of these people unless they are given a guarantee to appeal to a foreign court? Is that the question?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: No. We have in mind a case where an Indian doctor was employed under the Indian High Commissioner in Great Britain, and he made several representations . . .

Mr. Speaker: There is no good going into that. I have had repeated questions about an individual case. Now, we are on the general question.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: That is my question.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Is there any answer to this?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As you yourself have been pleased to say, we are entering into an individual case. I would gladly go into this individual case on any particular occasion, or even now, if you so wish, because it is such a patent case that I am quite surprised that the hon Member should raise it in this House.

Mr. Speaker: I disallowed it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that this gentleman who has started proceedings against this particular warden has been harassing many of our own students who have been abroad, and may I know whether it would not have been better if the Government of India had come not only to the help of this particular warden, but would have taken up the case of our own students who are being harassed by this particular gentleman?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon lady Member has answered all the questions put on the other side, and

said that something more should be done. We shall consider that matter.

Coir Industry in Orissa

*15. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government has submitted any scheme for the development of coir industry in Orissa; and

(b) whether Government have allotted any amount to the State of Orissa for implementing any such scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A provision of Rs. 19,000 has been made in the State's plan for 1958-59 for the development of Coir Industry.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the nature of schemes submitted by the State Government and the amount of money asked for from the Centre?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All the schemes submitted by them have been approved, and this is the amount provided for them.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether any of the schemes have been implemented so far?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, five co-operative societies are working one in Ganjam district, and two in Puri district and two in Cuttack district are being implemented.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether there is any further scheme of allotting more funds for the development of the coir industry in Orissa?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, the Planning Commission, at the instance of our Ministry, recently has agreed to allocate more funds for the coir industry, and, therefore, we have addressed all the maritime States that if they were interested in the further development of the coir industry, all their schemes would be considered.

Shifting of Officers from Delhi

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*16. { **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 280 on the 19th February, 1958 and state:

(a) the progress Government have made in respect of shifting of some Central Government Offices from Delhi to different parts of the country;

(b) whether Government have revised their earlier decision in respect of some offices which were to be shifted; and

(c) if so, what are the details?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) A statement giving the desired information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 6].

(b) No material departure has been made so far in the implementation of the decisions taken by the Government in respect of offices to be moved out of Delhi.

(c) Does not arise.

I may, however, add, in reply to part (b), that the main office of the Director-General of Archaeology has been allowed to continue in Delhi, and instead certain other sections of that Department have been agreed to be shifted outside Delhi.

Shri Radha Raman: In the statement, the Minister has said that offices are going to be shifted to Mussoorie, Gwalior, Chandigarh and Ghaziabad, but they are not shifted because of lack of accommodation or because accommodation has not so far been available. May I know the reason which prompted the Government to

select these places, when accommodation was not available for shifting the offices?

Shri K. C. Reddy: There was every reasonable prospect of securing the necessary accommodation in these places, but we have to secure that accommodation on reasonable terms. So, we are negotiating with the concerned parties; also we are having correspondence with the concerned State Governments, and only if these things are concluded on a satisfactory basis we can shift.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether it is in the contemplation of Government to shift some offices to Simla, as was earlier reported?

Shri K. C. Reddy: That has always been in our mind, and we are giving serious thought to that, but we cannot take a final decision in regard to this matter, till all the offices of the Punjab Government are actually shifted to Chandigarh. Then only, we shall know what accommodation will be available to us at Simla.

There is also the question of providing enough accommodation for the Himachal Pradesh Administration there. After these two matters have been sorted out, we shall decide what offices we can shift from here to Simla.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know the total number of persons who have been shifted on the basis of the statement supplied to us, and also the accommodation that has been made available to the Central Government here in Delhi on account of that?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I believe the hon. Member wants detailed information. What all I can say at present is that if and when all the offices that we have put down in the list are shifted, about 1,20,000 square feet of office accommodation will be released in Delhi, and about one lakh square feet of accommodation will be released in Calcutta, and about 300 residential units in various categories will be released, units which are now under the occupation

of the Government servants who will be shifted to various places.

As regards the actual accommodation that has already been released as a result of the offices having shifted, and the residential units released on account of that, I should calculate it and then give it. If the hon. Member is interested, I shall pass on that information to him later on.

Shri Thimmatah: May I know whether any of the offices will be shifted to the city of Mysore?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes, I would very much like to shift an office to Mysore, because there is some accommodation which is said to be available in Mysore city. It does not belong to the Mysore State Government, but it belongs to a private party. We are looking into the matter.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: May I know what arrangement has been made by Government to provide particularly the low-paid staff with residential accommodation at these new places? May I also know whether at one stage Government decided that family accommodation would be given only to officers drawing over Rs. 500, and that dormitory accommodation would be given to those drawing less than Rs. 500?

Shri K. C. Reddy: This matter has received very careful consideration by Government. It is true that accommodation for officers drawing a salary above Rs. 500 was more readily available than accommodation for all the class IV Government servants etc. Even with regard to the latter category of people, Government have taken all necessary steps to provide reasonable and satisfactory accommodation under the circumstances prevailing. Some of them have been already provided with accommodation; we have taken some industrial tenements for accommodating them; and we now propose to build 350 tenements, that is, new tenements, in Nagpur, and I may assure the hon

lady Member who has asked this question that we are taking every possible step to provide decent and satisfactory accommodation to the class IV Government servants.

Heavy Electrical Equipment Project, Bhopal

*17. { Shri Oza:
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the negotiations with the Associated Electrical Industries for the supply of machinery for the Bhopal Heavy Electrical Equipment Project have been concluded; and

(b) if so, whether Government will lay a copy of the terms and conditions on the Table?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Not yet, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Shri Oza: May I know the approximate value of the machinery to be purchased?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It would be about Rs. 8 to Rs. 9 crores in all.

Shri Damani: May I know when the negotiations with the Associated Electrical Industries were started, and what is the reason for so much delay in arriving at a decision?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The negotiations were started some 18 months back. It is true that delay has taken place, but it was because of the credit payment terms. Due to foreign exchange difficulties, unless payment is on terms which are acceptable to us, we could not enter into agreement. But I can assure the House that the agreement will be signed perhaps during the current week.

Shri Damani: May I know if any progress has been made and what

are the chances of arriving at a settlement with this party?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I have already said, the agreement will be signed during the current week. Also, the hon. Member may not be under the impression that work is at a standstill. As a matter of fact, during the current year, work valued at about Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 crores is going to be completed at the site.

Jute Mills, Calcutta

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*18. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have ordered an enquiry into the working of the jute mills in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, what is the purpose of the enquiry and who constitute the enquiry?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b) Government have not ordered any statutory enquiry into the working of the jute mills in Calcutta but the Jute Commissioner has, at the instance of Government, undertaken a study of the industry, particularly in view of the losses reported to have been sustained by some of the units.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether after sowing some mills have closed, and sold their working hours to other mills at a big price? If so, I want to know whether such sale is legal because it is not done in other industries.

Shri Kanungo: In some cases, certain units and certain parts of units have been closed and working hours have been transferred. As far as profit and loss are concerned, lately, in the last half yearly period, most of the units are showing better results.

Shri Rameshwar Tanti: What about the staff and labour of those mills which are closing and selling their working hours? Do Government propose to inquire into the same?

Shri Kanunge: In each case, employment is provided.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Consultative Committee on the Jute Industry met in Calcutta recently (in June), and if so, whether that Committee also discussed the closure of jute mills?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Yes, they met in Calcutta and considered this question of closure and arrived at several conclusions which have also appeared in the Press. An official Press Communiqué was also issued.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether a Committee similar to that appointed to go into the condition of the textile mills will also be appointed to consider this matter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no need for such a Committee. As my hon. colleague has answered, the working time agreement in regard to the jute mills provides that no closure should take place without the necessary production and contingent labour employed being transferred to another mill or mills.

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that there are certain parts in the country like Orissa and Andhra Pradesh where the jute produced is more than what the jute mills consume, are Government favourably considering the question of transferring some looms from West Bengal to these parts?

Shri Kanunge: The existing capacity is already not being fully worked and, therefore, there is no point in setting up new units or transferring units.

Atomic Energy Project

*19. **Shri Assar:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that compensation has not yet been paid to the land owners whose lands were acquired for the Atomic Energy Project; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Payment of compensation is made only after the awards are declared by the Special Land Acquisition Officer Bombay and Bombay Suburban District, as required under Section 11 of the Land Acquisition Act. The present position is that claims filed by the landowners concerned are being heard and awards will be made after completion of the scrutiny of the claims. In order however to avoid hardship to the landowners, "on account payments" are invariably being made to those who apply for the same.

श्री असर : प्रदाईस कब पूरे होंगे और इसमें कितना समय लगेगा ।

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The Special Land Acquisition Officer has intimated that some claims are being heard and in some cases the claims are still awaited. Compensation will be paid after the declarations which are being expedited.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Are Government aware that this delay in the payment of compensation is universal in the case of all departments of Government and 'on account payments' serve no useful purpose, as the men use up the money so that they do not have money to rehabilitate themselves somewhere else? In view of this, have Government any proposal by which adequate arrangements are made for the rehabilitation of the people who are displaced by these land acquisition proceedings and the distress that is

caused in every case of land acquisition is avoided?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The hon. lady Member has raised a much wider question. I entirely agree with her that such payments should be made as quickly as possible. Those questions do not in that sense arise here. There is no question of rehabilitation as such here—it may be in certain places near Bombay. As a matter of fact, I think, 'on account payments', of about Rs. 6 lakhs have already been made, and another sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of the Special Officer to be paid on account. For our part, we want to expedite it as much as possible. This—as the hon. Lady Member may or may not be aware—is in connection with the expansion of the Atomic Energy Project in Trombay.

Export of Cotton to China

*20. **Dr. Ram Sabhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Chinese representatives recently visited this country for buying Indian cotton;

(b) if so, whether any deal has been arrived at for this purpose; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) is in the affirmative, the quantity of cotton which will be exported?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 7].

Prices of Paper

*21. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of paper have been going up considerably; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to bring down the prices?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 8]

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is stated in the statement that due to the rise in the price of paper, there was a meeting between the industry and Government in March and, there it was decided to hand over the entire responsibility of watching over the distributors to the manufacturers themselves. May I know why Government have not since then taken upon themselves to see that some sort of control is exercised on the increase in the price of paper?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. lady Member refers to the last paragraph of the statement laid on the Table, she will find that there is a small Sub-Committee consisting of senior government officers and representatives of manufacturers which keep the watch. It is not as if we have left it to the trade entirely. But the main difficulty is about the price; it is not so much the price of indigenous paper which has risen but that of the imported paper which, due to foreign exchange difficulties, is in short supply. In some cases, the price has risen.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Due to the very fact that paper is in short supply, it is necessary to control the price. If there was no shortage, there would have been no necessity for it. Therefore, we would like to know whether, beyond the appointment of a small Sub-Committee to deal with the specific complaints received from the public about prices charged by the dealers, Government have taken note of the fact that the price is going up so much that even the prices of text-books etc. have increased? If so, what further steps do Government propose to take to control prices?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the bulk requirements of the country in different sectors are concerned, the prices are keeping up to reasonable levels. In some cases, the prices of imported paper have risen. But Government see no reason for consideration of a statutory measure for price control on paper.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Are Government aware that the profit index of paper indigenously made has been the highest, as compared to the figure of 100 for 1939, namely, 756? If so, may I know what steps have been taken to find out the exact position and reduce the price of paper?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Obviously, the 1939 figure could not be compared with the 1958 figure.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I said that the profit recorded in the paper industry is the highest among the manufactured commodities in India.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I submit that as far as profits are concerned, different concerns have different profits. It is not as if the entire industry has made the highest profit. I do not know how one can compare the profit of one industry with that of the other.

Shri A. C. Guba: Have Government taken any steps to compare the cost with the price charged and to have cost accounting with regard to this commodity?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is precisely the reason why I stated in the statement that the matter has been referred to the Tariff Commission for fixation of fair price. I may say without any exaggeration that it is to the credit of the Indian paper industry that on an average price of 80 nP, they have only asked for an increase of 8½ nP per lb.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Gandhi Films

*8. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme to produce 'Gandhi Films' is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) whether a final decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) if so, when the first film is likely to be produced?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. An agreement is being concluded with the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi for this purpose. It is proposed to utilise the large quantity of film material available with the Nidhi and any additional material that might be acquired by them or the Government.

(c) Production is expected to start immediately after the agreement has been signed.

Haj Pilgrims

*13. **Shri Pocker Sahib:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the air service from Bombay to Jeddah for Haj Pilgrims has been stopped for the current Haj pilgrim season; and

(b) if so,

(i) from what date;

(ii) the number of intending passengers who had arranged or expected to go by air and were prevented from proceeding for Haj on account of stoppage of air service, and

(iii) whether such pilgrims were accommodated in Haj pilgrim

steamer and if so, to what extent?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The Government of India had arranged nine chartered flights to Saudi Arabia by the Indian Airlines Corporation for carrying about 500 Haj pilgrims, with effect from the 2nd June, 1958. Due to the prevalence of cholera in India, the Government of Saudi Arabia refused to allow the landing of pilgrims from India by air. The chartered flights had, therefore, to be cancelled. Out of 500 pilgrims, who had booked their passages by air, 250 were anxious and prepared to go by sea. They were accommodated in the last three Haj sailings.

Ransacking of India Deputy High Commission in Lahore

*22. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Tyagi:
Shri Vajpayee:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Parvathi
Krishnan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Asmar:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Arjun Singh
Bhadauria:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the premises of the India Deputy High Commission in Lahore were ransacked and looted by Pakistanis on the 10th July, 1958 after its closure;

(b) if so, the extent of loss suffered;

(c) whether it is also a fact that members of the staff of the Deputy High Commission were harassed and ill-treated at the Wagah border while they were returning to India on the closure of the Mission there;

(d) if so, details of the incident; and

(e) the action taken by the Government of India in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). On the day our Deputy High Commissioner at Lahore was leaving Lahore after the closing down of the Mission on the 10th July, 1958, some persons broke into the house and stole some crockery and ceiling and table fans. The two persons carrying fans were caught and the fans recovered from them. The loss consists of only some crockery pieces. Information about their value is still awaited.

(c) & (d). Certain members of the staff of our Mission were unduly delayed at the border by Pakistan Police authorities which made them miss the train at Amritsar, causing them and their families considerable inconvenience. Out of the 30 odd persons travelling, 7 or 8 were so detained. The party was detained for over an hour and a half and as their vehicles were also detained some of them had to walk on foot to cross on to the Indian side.

(e) Protests have been lodged in regard to the two incidents with the Pakistan Government. Their reply is still awaited.

Plant for Milk Powder and Condensed Milk

*23. { Shri Narayanankutty
Menon:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign manufacturers of milk powder and condensed milk have offered to set up plants in India;

(b) if so, the details of their offer; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) and (c): A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 9].

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons near Bhilai

*24. { Shri V. C. Shukla:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Questions No. 1757 on the 22nd April, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the schemes for rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan near Bhilai has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the results of the examination and by what time the scheme is expected to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). A multi-purpose co-operative society has already been set up to run a transport service in Bhilai. Forty displaced carpenters have also been sent to work there. Other schemes such as settling some displaced persons near Bhilai to supply milk to the township, setting up a displaced persons market and starting some subsidiary industries there are under consideration in consultation with the Bhilai Administration.

Distortion of Indian Scriptures in Mythological Films

*25. Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of distortion of Indian scriptures and wrong portrayals of characters in mythological films; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken in this regard?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keekar): (a) and (b). The attention of Government and the Central Board of Film Censors is drawn sometimes to wrong portrayal of mythological characters in films. With regard to the examination of such films, it is the policy of the Central Board of Film Censors to excise from such films portions which portray gods or goddesses and religious leaders in such a way as to lower them in the estimation of the audience. This policy was brought by the Board to the notice of the associations of film producers in a circular letter in January, 1957, when an announcement was also made in the press. The policy has also been explained by the Board from time to time in discussions with producers in different regions.

However, it is difficult to lay down a specific policy regarding this matter because in the Hindu mythological traditions, as recorded in the *Puranas* and other books, there are many versions prevailing. The Censors Board generally tries to follow the line laid down in the directive.

Social Security Scheme for Industrial Workers

*26. { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1680 on the 16th April, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the study group appointed to formulate a comprehensive Social Security Scheme for industrial workers;

(b) if so, what are its main recommendations;

(c) whether Government have examined the same; and

(d) the time by which the action is likely to be initiated for implementing the same?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Import of Films

***27. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of the South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce met him at Madras on the 21st May, 1958 and submitted a memorandum on the import of films;

(b) if so, what are the demands of the deputationists; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands of the deputationists were:

(i) Complete restoration of cut in imports of raw films; and

(ii) Adequate supply of raw films to meet the minimum requirements of the industry.

(c) As regards (i) it has been noted and will be considered at the time of the review of import policy for the next half year consistent with the amount of foreign exchange that may be available.

As regards (ii) the ratio of distribution of raw films among the production Centres of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta has since been revised to 50:39:11.

Indo-Pakistan Agreement on Movable Property

***28. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 15 on the 11th February, 1958 and state the further progress made if any, in the implementation of the Indo-

Pakistan Agreement on movable property?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): Some further progress has been made in regard to recovery of buried treasures and exchange of evacuee fire-arms, bank drafts, and lists of movable property. In all other matters, there has been practically no progress; even the meeting of the Implementation Committee which was to be held on the 16th and 17th July, 1958, has been postponed to the middle of October, 1958 at the request of the Pakistan Government.

Stock of Unsold Cloth

***29.** { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Damani:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present stock of unsold cloth with the Textile Mills;

(b) the reasons for the accumulation; and

(c) the steps taken to clear the accumulation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 10.]

Indian Statistical Institute

***30.** { **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Halder:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to complaints and criticisms in regard to the working of the Indian Statistical Institute; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) The accounts of the Institute are audited by Chartered Accountants. No instance of misuse of public funds by the Institute has been brought to notice by the auditors. If any particular instance of inefficiency is brought to the notice of the authorities of the Institute, I am sure they will do their best to rectify matters. I do not think it is necessary for Government to intervene in the internal arrangements of the Institute. Government nominees are members of various bodies of the Institute and important matters are carefully discussed in such bodies. The Institute has grown greatly and has done very commendable work.

Landslide in N.E.F.A.

- *31. { Shri Bose:
Shrimati Masida Ahmed:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Bhakt Darashan:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons including Government employees were buried alive in a landslide in the North-East Frontier Agency on 25/26th May, 1958;

(b) details of the incident;

(c) whether any rescue operation was undertaken after the incident; and

(d) the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, 43 persons are believed to have lost their lives in the accident.

(b) to (d). A statement giving full details is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 11.]

Indians in South Africa

*32. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indians coming under the operation of the South African Government's Group Areas Act are not allowed to sell their property at free market value; and

(b) whether it is also true that these affected Indians can buy houses in an area proclaimed as "Indian" at an increased cost?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) It is understood that the South African Government have prescribed a special procedure for fixing the "basic value" of the affected properties. If the property is sold above the basic value, the Group Areas Development Board must be paid 50% of the excess. If it is sold at less than the basic value the Board must pay the owner 80% of his loss.

(b) The Government of India have no information.

Roving Envoys

- *33. { Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Bimal Ghose:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to appoint in U.S.A. and U.K. additional high officials besides their Ambassador and High Commissioner who might function as Roving Envoys in these countries; and

(b) if so, what specific work will be assigned to them and the term for which these posts will be created?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to appoint a Roving Ambassador

either in the U.S.A. or in the U.K. It is however proposed to appoint a senior officer to look after our economic interests abroad and to coordinate action in regard to financial and economic matters including economic assistance connected with the Second Five Year Plan. This officer will have his headquarters in Washington but his functions will not be limited to the United States.

No additional post will be created in London. The Commercial and Economic Minister in the High Commission will similarly look after financial and economic matters in Europe.

No definite term has been fixed for the post at Washington.

Bidi Factories

*34. { Shri Assar:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bidi Factories in Vidarbha, Bombay State have been closed with effect from the 1st July, 1958;

(b) whether it is a fact that nearly three lakh Bidi workers have been out of employment;

(c) the reasons for the closure of these Bidi Factories; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) About 2½ lakhs bidi workers are affected by the closures.

(c) The main reasons given are that the revised rates of minimum wages fixed by the State Government under the Minimum Wages Act are unduly high and that it is not possible for the employers to pay those rates.

(d) The Government of Bombay have made all possible efforts to persuade the employers not to close down bidi factories but without success. Further steps, if any, would be considered by the State Government after the High Court has decided on the application moved by some of the employers for a writ of certiorari to quash the Government notification revising the minimum rates of wages for bidi workers in Vidarbha.

Newton Chickli Collieries

*35. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1623 on the 11th April, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Court of Inquiry appointed to go into the conduct of Manager, Newton Chickli Collieries under Regulation 48 of Indian Mines Regulation, 1926 has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table; and

(c) what action Government propose to take on the report?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Religious Shrines in West Pakistan

*36. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1848 on the 25th April, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any meeting of the Joint Committee set up for the preparation of lists of Hindu and Sikh religious shrines in West Pakistan and the protection of the properties attached thereto and preservation of their religious sanctity has been convened; and

(b) if so, the decision taken therein?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government of Pakistan's final reply to the invitation extended in February, 1958, is still awaited.

Production, Consumption and Export of Cloth

- *37. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Jaganatha Rao:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production and export of cloth during January—June, 1958 has gone down as compared to the corresponding period of last year;

(b) if so, to what extent and the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to arrest this fall in the production and export of cloth; and

(d) the figures of internal consumption of cotton textiles during January—June, 1958?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 12].

State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Limited

1. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the total number of employees working in administrative, technical and supervisory posts in the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd.;

(b) how many out of them are from the regular cadres of the Central Government Services; and

(c) how many from non-Governmental sources?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 13.]

State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Limited

2. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2940 on the 29th April, 1958 and lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the quantity that was actually exported by the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd against the commodities contracted to be exported to new markets during its first year of working;

(b) how much of such exports was made by the State Trading Corporation departmentally and how much through its business associates; and

(c) the profit and loss figures in respect of each individual item of such exports?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 14].

(c) The profit and loss on the business will be shown in the second annual report of State Trading Corporation for the year ending 30th June, 1958, which is under preparation. A copy of the same will be placed on the Table of the House, when ready.

Indian Publicity Abroad

2. { Shri V. C. Shukla:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 407 on the 24th February, 1958 and state what further steps are proposed to be taken with a view to bring about an all round improvement in the organisation and functioning of India's External publicity?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Important steps already taken/proposed to be taken, with a view to bring about an all-round improvement in the organisation and functioning of India's External publicity are as follows:—

- (i) The work relating to accreditation and briefing of foreign correspondents resident in Delhi, and of assisting/conducting individual journalists/press delegations visiting India, has been transferred from the Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, to the External Publicity Division, Ministry of External Affairs. A Press Relations Section has been established for the purpose in the Ministry of External Affairs. The responsibilities of acting as the spokesman of the Ministry, hitherto performed by the Press Information Bureau, have also been entrusted to the new Section.
- (ii) To strengthen India's publicity in vital regions, a new Information Unit is being established in the Embassy of India, Khartoum, the Information Unit at Jedda has been strengthened and a proposal to upgrade the publicity post at Stockholm is being considered.
- (iii) A large number of foreign journalists, radio/television commentators and special correspondents, who passed through India, were afforded facilities and shown round our Development projects.
- (iv) We participated in a large number of exhibitions in

foreign countries and displayed our publications, photographs, showing development activities, paintings, art work, costumes etc. Photo exhibitions were organised in Karachi and Fiji recently; similar exhibitions are being held in Dacca, Saigon and Gangtok.

- (v) Publicity activities have been stepped up in all directions and directives on major issues and problems concerning India have been issued from time to time to our Information posts, which are being regularly, supplied with the latest documentaries, feature films, records, other publicity material and important Indian news through morsecasts, with a view to assist them in their efforts to make India known and her policies understood by the outside world.
- (vi) The Recruitment rules of Publicity officers are being revised and the Service is being reorganised.

Manufacture of Dolomitic Lime

4. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2126 on the 8th April, 1958 and state the steps that have been taken until now to secure the services of a foreign expert to advise Government in the matter of manufacturing dolomitic lime in India?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Government have since entered into an agreement with the International Co-operation Administration, U.S.A. under which the services of an Expert are to be made available for a period of six months, for the development of lime (including dolomitic lime).

Export of Indian Hosiery

5. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of principal export markets for Indian hosiery goods; and

(b) the total quantity of Indian hosiery exported annually country-wise?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 15].

आयात लाइसेंस

६. श्री कुसुमवन्त राय : क्या बालिष्ठ तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १५ नवम्बर, १९५६ तक कितने आयात लाइसेंस भवधि समाप्त होने के कारण रद्द कर दिये गये ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने लाइसेंस १६ नवम्बर, १९५६ के बाद पुनः जारी किये गये, बचेहु ;

(ग) उनके पुनः जारी करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या लाइसेंसों के पुनः जारी करने से विदेशी मुद्रा पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ा ?

बालिष्ठ तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख) - भवधि समाप्त होने के कारण रद्द होने वाले लाइसेंसों तथा पुनः जारी किये गये आयात लाइसेंसों के आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ग) साधारणतः लाइसेंस छः, नौ, बारह और १८ महीनों के लिये वैध होते हैं । यह भवधि आयात की जाने वाली वस्तु के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती है । पूँजीगत वस्तुओं, जारी भारी बैद्युत संयंत्र तथा मशीनों के लाइसेंसों को छोड़ कर अन्य लाइसेंस सामान्य रूप से पुनः जारी नहीं किये जाते । पूँजीगत माल और भारी

बैद्युत संयंत्र आयात करने वालों के आर्डर पूरे करने के लिये विदेशी निर्यातकों को काफी समय देने के उद्देश्य से लाइसेंस की अवधि दो साल के लिये बढ़ाई जाती है, लेकिन यह तभी किया जाता है जब लाइसेंस धारी यह प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करे कि उसने आर्डर दे दिया है और उसे विदेशी निर्यातक ने स्वीकार कर लिया है । कुछ विशेष मामलों में लाइसेंस की अवधि दो साल से अधिक समय के लिये बढ़ाने पर भी तदर्थ आधार पर विचार किया जाता है । अन्य लाइसेंसों का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, वास्तविक कठिनाई वाले मामलों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाता है और हर मामले की उपयुक्तता देख कर भवधि बढ़ाई जाती है ।

(घ) चूँकि लाइसेंस पुनः जारी करना भारत सरकार के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी दायित्व लेना है, इसलिये इस तरह की भवधि बढ़ाने से विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति पर स्वभावतः प्रभाव पड़ता है । सरकार द्वारा अपनाई जाने वाली प्रतिबन्धपूर्ण नीति के कारण और आवश्यक आयात के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा के साधन सुरक्षित रखने की खातिर सिर्फ असली कठिनाई वाले मामलों में ही पुनः जारी किये जाते हैं और ऐसा करते समय देशी उद्योगों के हितों का पहले ब्याल कर लिया जाता है ।

Skilled Workers

7. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of skilled workers registered with the Employment Exchanges in the country as on the 1st June, 1958; and

(b) number of them likely to be employed during Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 72,551, including semi-skilled.

(b) Most of them.

Educated Unemployed

8. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed persons provided with jobs during 1957-58 and from 1st April to 30th June, 1958; and

(b) the number of persons likely to be absorbed during Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The number of educated persons provided with jobs through the Employment Exchanges were:

1st April, 1957—31st March, 1958
71,030

1st April—30th June, 1958 17,757

The number of such persons who were provided with jobs through other agencies is not known.

(b) This information is not available

Export of Preserved Food-Products

9. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total value in rupees of preserved food-products which are exported annually to foreign countries from India;

(b) the countries to which such products are sent;

(c) whether any statistics are kept of the total number of tin cans of the "open top sanitary" type which are used for sending out preserved food-products; and

(d) what proportion of these exports is sent out in bottles?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Export of preserved food products amounted to Rs. 5.67 crores in '57 and Rs. 2.5 crores in Jan-April '58. Statements giving country and commodity detail are attached. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 16.]

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Figures are not separately recorded.

'Char lands' Disputes

10. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of disputes over the ownership and jurisdiction of 'char lands' on the river Ganga in between the Rajshahi district of East Pakistan and the Murshidabad district of West Bengal which are still pending between the Governments of West Bengal and East Pakistan;

(b) the location of such 'char lands' and the area of land involved; and

(c) how these disputes are being tackled?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). There are at present 10 outstanding disputes about Charlands on the river Ganga in this area involving a total area of about 32 sq. miles. These charlands are located between areas under Police Stations Raninagar, Raghunathganj, Shamserganj and Laigola of Murshidabad district of West Bengal and Police Stations Boalia, Shibganj and Debinagar of Rajshahi district of East Pakistan

(c) The District Magistrates of the two sides discuss their disputes and try to arrive at a working arrangement for cultivating these charlands by Indian and Pakistani nationals. The question of exchange of wrongly held areas in this sector is also under consideration.

Production of Tad-Gur, Tad-Sugar and Neera

11. Shri Asrar. Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and the value of Tad-Gur, Tad-Sugar and Neera produced in India under the direction of

a special section in the Central Government during 1956-57;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on that particular section during the said period; and

(c) the actual progress of the section in terms of Tad-Gud, Tad-Sugar and Neera production from 1951-52 to 1955-56 year-wise?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is attached. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 17.]

Metal Syndicate, Jagadhari (Punjab)

12. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Metal Syndicate, Jagadhari, Punjab;

(b) if so, the main demands specified therein; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The main demand of the Syndicate is for issue of permits for the import of Copper against forward contracts entered into by its members with importers. The price and distribution of Copper has been controlled under the Essential Commodities Act. Supplies are being made available to actual users, big and small, against Government permits. As members of the Metal Syndicate, Jagadhari, are traders and not actual users, their demand could not be met.

Industrial Estates in Bombay

13. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial estates opened in the State of Bombay;

(b) the various kinds of factories erected therein; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred thereon so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Eight Industrial Estates have been sanctioned so far, but only one viz. the Industrial Estate at Rajkot has started functioning.

(b) Factories for the following items have been erected in the Estate at Rajkot:

Handloom-Dyeing, Bleaching, Finishing & Weaving; Machine shop & Foundry; Plastic Bangles; Rolling shutters etc.; Amber Charkha spares; Spares for machinery; Aerated Water; Electric Accessories; Zip Fasteners; Shoe materials; Leather works; Wire Healds.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 21,36,400 has so far been incurred by the State Government on the Estate at Rajkot.

Soap Production

14. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of soap by the units set up under the guidance of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission during 1957-58;

(b) whether Government have given any financial assistance for setting up and working of these units; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) 25,90,842 lbs.

(b) Yes; through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

(c) Rs. 16,92,050/- as grant and Rs. 28,06,750/- as loan.

Export of Indian Films to Iran

15. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian films are very popular in Iran:

(b) if so, the total number of Indian films exported to Iran during 1957-58;

(c) the foreign exchange earned during that period; and

(d) the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve export of films?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Indian films are reported to be popular in Iran

(b) and (c). Since export statistics are maintained by footage and not by numbers, the exact number of films exported to Iran is not available. 10,61,323 feet of exposed film valued at Rs. 4,75,126/- were exported to Iran during 1957-58, as given below:—

	Quantity ft.	Value Rs.
Standard 35 mm. size.	10,52,085	4,73,496
Sub-standard	9,238	1,630
Total	10,61,323	4,75,126

(d) An Export Promotion Committee for films is being set up to improve export of films.

Tripartite Wage Boards for Industries

16. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industries for which tripartite Wage Boards have been set up so far; and

(b) the names of the industries for which the tripartite Wage Boards are likely to be set up in near future?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Cotton textiles, Sugar and Cement industries.

(b) It is not possible to say at present whether Wage Boards will be set up for any more industries in the near future

Grant to State Industrial Development Schemes

17. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that amounts sanctioned by the Union Government to different States during 1957-58 for industrial development schemes have not been fully utilized; and

(b) if so, the total amount of such grants which could not be utilized State-wise?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the available information is attached. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 18].

Indian Missions Abroad

18. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money spent so far for construction of chancery and embassy buildings in foreign countries during 1957-58; and

(b) the total amount to be spent during 1958-59?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The total amount of money spent for construction of chancery and embassy buildings in foreign countries during 1957-58 is Rs. 17,54,928.18. This amount includes an expenditure of Rs. 58,481.67 on constructional repairs.

(b) The Budget provision for the construction of embassy and chancery buildings in 1958-59 is Rs. 22½ lakhs.

Tooth-Paste Making Industry

19. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital invested in the tooth-paste making industry;

(b) what was the foreign exchange allowed for the import of raw materials for the industry in 1957;

(c) whether Government have details of the profits made by the industry; and

(d) how many of the units of production are controlled by foreign concerns?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). Precise information relating to capital investment, profits made and foreign exchange allowed for Tooth-Paste manufactured is not available because Tooth Paste is one of the items manufactured by the firms manufacturing cosmetics in conjunction with various other items. It has, however, been estimated that foreign exchange of the order of Rs. 15/20 lakhs has been allowed in 1957 for the import of raw materials for Tooth Paste Industry.

(d) Two.

Migration Certificates

20. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for migration certificates received since the 1st of February, 1958 in the office of the Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca;

(b) how many of these applicants have since been granted migration certificates; and

(c) if the applications have been pending for over a month, the reasons therefor?

***The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) to (c). The available information is for the period from 15th February, 1958, to 15th July, 1958, which is as follows:

(i) No. of certificates issued.....	587
(ii) Applications rejected	262
(iii) Applications pending for more than a month	447
(iv) Applications pending below 1 month i.....	212
Total	1488

The delay in disposal of these applications has been mainly due to incorrect or incomplete filling up of the application forms and failure of applicants to turn up for interview, necessitating further correspondence with them.

Indo-Pakistan Border Incident

21. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 168 on the 14th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any final reply has been received from the Pakistan Government with regard to the protest lodged with them against the intrusion of armed men into the border village of Jalalpur in Agartala in October, 1957; and

(b) if so, nature thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The Government of Pakistan have denied that Pakistani nationals trespassed into Indian territory and opened fire killing two Indians and injuring one.

Pakistan reply is that during an encounter with a gang of Pakistani smugglers within Pakistan, but near the Indo-Pakistan border, the East Pakistan police had to open fire in self-defence when attacked by some smugglers and their associates from India. As a result of the firing it is possible that some persons might have been injured.

As this version is wholly wrong and without truth, our High Commission in Karachi have asked the Government of Pakistan to agree to an immediate joint enquiry into the incident. Pakistan has not yet replied.

Indo-Burma Trade

22. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the measures taken to promote trade between India and Burma with particular reference to

the recent visit of a Burmese Trade Mission to India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Some Delegations of our Export Promotion Councils have visited Burma to explore the marketing possibilities of various commodities. In 1957, a Delegation of the Burmese Joint Venture Corporation visited India to establish direct contacts between the Corporation and Indian exporters, and to explore the possibilities of importing Burmese requirements of engineering and other goods from this country. A textile showroom has been set up in Rangoon and another, for our engineering goods, is also being set up. We have also supplied cotton textiles to Burma under the P.L. 480 deal.

2. Under the 1956 Trade Agreement, Governments of India and Burma agreed to take steps to balance and expand the trade between the two countries. Following this Agreement, a Burmese Economic Delegation visited India in April, May, 1958. An arrangement for promoting trade between the two countries has been discussed and is awaiting ratification by the two Governments.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

23. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance sought for by the various State Governments, State-wise, under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme for 1958-59; and

(b) the amount of loan and subsidies allocated by the Central Government, State-wise, for the year 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 19].

Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Limited, Pimpri

24. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of foreign experts still engaged in the Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Limited, Pimpri?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Nil.

Indo-Pakistan Border Incident

25. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 312 on the 19th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether final reply has since been received from the Pakistan Government with regard to the protest lodged against the Razakar entry into India on the 18th October, 1957; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Pakistan Government's reply was received. But as it contained a distorted version of the facts, a further note was addressed to Pakistan refuting their version and asking them to take suitable action against those responsible for the incident. Pakistan Government has not yet replied to our note.

Position of Kashmir on the U.N. Map

26. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3443 on the 7th May, 1958 and state the final outcome of the discussions held between India's Permanent Representative at U.N.O. and U. N. Secretariat in regard to the publication of U. N. Map?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): This matter is still under discussion with the U.N. Secretariat. The latest instructions on the subject

were sent to our Permanent Representative at the United Nations, New York, on 24-7-58.

Export Promotion Committees for Ports

27. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Export Promotion Committees have been formed in different ports; and

(b) the work done by these committees in 1957 and 1958 so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Export Promotion Advisory Committees have been formed at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 20].

Advisory Panels of Board of Film Censors

28. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advisory Panels of Board of Film Censors have been constituted in different regions;

(b) the main functions of these;

(c) work done by them so far; and

(d) the names of the members of these panels in each region at present?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Kekar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Advisory Panels of the Central Board of Film Censors at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras assist the Board in the examination and certification of films as suitable for public exhibition, under the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

(c) The number of films examined by the Central Board of Film Censors during the last three years was as follows:

1955	.	.	3,074
1956	.	.	3,267
1957	.	.	2,951

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 21].

Loans Advanced to Displaced Persons in Punjab

29. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of loans advanced to the displaced persons in Punjab (including former Pepsu State) year-wise, by the Central Government since 1947; and

(b) the amount of rural, urban, educational and house building loans and grants, separately, for each year?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 22.]

Textile Mills in Punjab

30. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Textile Mills situated in Punjab (big, medium and small);

(b) the total number of spindles of each mill;

(c) the output of cloth from each in the last five years; and

(d) the total percentage of each mill with regard to their installed and working capacity?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 23].

Okhla Industrial Estate

31. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Okhla Industrial Estate (Industry-wise);

(b) the total loan given by Government so far industry-wise; and

(c) how this loan has been utilised?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 24]

Nilokheri Township

32. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state total loan and grants given to Nilokheri Township under different heads year-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 25].

Establishment of Film Finance Corporation, etc.

33. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 536 on the 27th February, 1958 and state the further progress made regarding the establishment of a Film

Institute, Film Production Bureau and Film Finance Corporation?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The scheme for the setting up of the Film Institute and the Film Production Bureau has been sanctioned, and steps are being taken to set up these organisations. As regards the Film Finance Corporation, the proposal has been held in abeyance in view of the present financial stringency

Central Assistance to Punjab

34. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any curtailment in the allotment of Central assistance for implementation of the annual plan of the State of Punjab for the year 1958-59 under Second Five Year Plan from what had already been allotted thereto; and

(b) if so, the exact position in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Cosmic Ray Research Station at Gulmarg

35. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 919 on the 13th March, 1958, and state:

(a) the further progress made with regard to the setting up of a Cosmic Ray Research Station at Gulmarg (Kashmir); and

(b) the amount spent so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Czechoslovakian experts assisted by our own experts are at present surveying the Gulmarg-Apharwat area of Kashmir, with a view to making recommendations for the location of the base and

high altitude laboratories and for a connecting ropeway. The survey is expected to be completed shortly.

(b) Rs 3,039-00

United Nations' Sub-Committee on the Protection of Minorities

36. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have considered the Report of the United Nations' Sub-Committee on the protection of minorities and prevention of discrimination, and

(b) if so, what are the reactions of Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) (a) Yes

(b) The report of the Sub-Commission on its 10th Session, held in January-February, 1958, substantially covered the following three subjects

1 Study of discrimination in the field of Employment and Occupation

The Sub-Commission considered an ILO report on this subject which contained texts of a proposed convention and a proposed recommendation about discrimination in this field. The Sub-Commission passed a resolution requesting that its views be transmitted to the ILO. The Government have noted this resolution of the Sub-Commission.

2 Study of discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices

The Sub-Commission having considered the draft report on this subject prepared by the Special Rapporteur Shri Arcot Krishnaswami expressed the hope that he would, if possible, complete his final report in time for it to be considered at its next Session. The Government of India share this hope of the Sub-Commission.

3 Study of discrimination in the matter of political rights.

The Sub-Commission after discussing the interim report prepared by the Special Rapporteur Mr Hernan Santa Cruz decided to undertake a detailed examination of this question at its next Session on the basis of a draft report to be prepared by the Special Rapporteur. The Government of India have noted this decision of the Sub-Commission.

ब्लेडों तथा रेजरों का आयात

३७. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत में वार्षिक कितनी कीमत के ब्लेड तथा रेजर प्रत्येक देश से मगवाये गये, और

(ख) ब्लेडों तथा रेजरों के आयात को रोकने कायदा कम करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) दो विवरण साथ में नथी हैं। [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या २६]।

(ख) सेफ्टीरेजर ब्लेडों के आयात पर जुलाई १९५७ में प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है और पुराने आयातकों को रेजरों का सिर्फ २१/१ प्रतिशत सांकेतिक आयात करने की अनुमति दी जाती है।

Industries (Development and Regulation) Act

38. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any industry or company has been exempted from any of the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act; and

(b) if so, the names of such concerns together with the reasons for such exemptions?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) None of the industries listed in the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 has been granted exemption from the provisions of the Act. However, having regard to (i) the smallness of the number of workers employed, or (ii) the amount invested, or (iii) to the desirability of encouraging small undertakings generally or (iv) the stage of development certain categories of industrial undertakings, details of which are given in the attached statement, have been exempted from the Registration and Licensing provisions contained in Sections 10 to 13 of the Act. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 27]

As regards exemption granted to companies, three companies have been granted exemption from the provisions of sections 15, 16, 18 and 18A to 18F of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. These companies are:—

1. M/s. Burmah-Shell Refineries Ltd., Bombay.
2. M/s. Standard Vacuum Refining Co of India Ltd., Bombay.
3. M/s. Caltex Oil Refining (India) Ltd., Visakhapatnam.

Exemption to these concerns, engaged in the manufacture or production of motor fuel and kerosene, has been granted as in the context of the present stage of development of this scheduled industry, it was desirable to extend some encouragement for its rapid growth.

Industries (Development and Regulation) Act

20. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of concerns whose affairs have been investigated under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act during the last three years;

(b) the names of the concerns whose management has been taken over by the Government under that Act during the above period; and

(c) the names of the concerns whose management once taken over by Government under this Act has been restored back to the shareholders?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). A statement is attached. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 28.]

Indo-Nepalese Trade Agreement

40. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1452 on the 3rd April, 1958 and state the latest stage of the revised Indo-Nepalese Trade Agreement?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The matter is still under negotiation with the Government of Nepal and the precise changes in the existing Agreement have not yet been finalized. It would not, therefore, be proper to give the details at this stage.

Sale of Cement

41. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1774 on the 2nd April, 1958 and state the latest position with regard to the implementation of the advice given by the Central Government to State Governments to increase the public quota and abolish the permit system for the sale of cement?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Allotments of cement to the States have been progressively increased

during the past one year from 242,320 tons per month during July-September, 1957, to 407,389 tons per month during the quarter July-September, 1958, with a view to enable larger allocations to be made to the public.

A statement, indicating the position in different States regarding abolition of the permit system is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 29]

Production of Ambar Charkhas

43. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Ambar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Ambar Charkhas has been stopped in some production centres;

(b) if so, names of such centres; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement containing the required information is attached. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 30]

Import Licences for Art Silk Yarn

43. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:
Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the criterion for the grant of import licences in respect of art silk yarn during the last three years;

(b) how many parties have been granted import licences in respect of this commodity during this period; and

(c) how many of these parties were 'new comers'?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) A statement is laid on the Table

of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 31.]

(b) The number of parties to whom import licences were granted during this period is not available as the licensing statistics are maintained according to the individual licenses and not according to the individual parties. The number of licences issued during the years 1955, 1956 and 1957 (including January to March 1958) was of the order of 12,865.

(c) Does not arise as there has been no licensing provision for 'New-comers' for this item during these periods

Indian Trade Delegation to Europe

44. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Damani:
Shri Biren Roy:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Trade Delegation recently toured Eastern Europe;

(b) whether the Delegation has submitted its report to the Government; and

(c) if so, the nature of the report?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Leader of the delegation is expected to return to India to-day and the delegation will be submitting its report shortly.

Chandrapur Rural Refugee Colony

45. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that land for Chandrapur Rural Refugee Colony of Dharmanagar Sub-Division of Tripura was acquired in the years 1952 and 1956;

(b) whether it is a fact that some refugee families have not yet got business loans;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some of these refugee families have not been given possession of land for homestead; and

(d) if so, the causes for the delay in giving land and loans to those families?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes, for the rehabilitation of 62 families.

(b) Only seven families have not yet got the business loans.

(c) Only six families have not been given possession of land

(d) A portion of the land being under unauthorised occupation, six families could not be given possession of land in the colony. Consequently, no business loan was given to them. In one case business loan could not be granted, because the allottee could not be given possession of the whole of the allotted land

Import of Watches

46. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the licences worth about Rupees 80 millions were given in 1955 and 1956 for the import of watches;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government enforced a complete ban on the import of watches in July, 1957;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for the release of a token quota of watch imports during 1958; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) There was no separate licensing provision for watches during the

licensing periods of 1955 and 1956. Licences were granted for watches and parts thereof and not exclusively for watches only. The total value for which import licences were issued for watches and parts thereof for the licensing periods of 1955 and 1956 was to the extent of Rs. 17.6 crores in two years.

(b) yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). No indication in advance of future import policy can be given.

Manufacture of Vinyl Intermediates

47. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the present position of the indigenous manufacture of Vinyl intermediates in India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Presumably, the question refers to the manufacture of Vinyl Chloride and Acetate Monomers for PVC plastics and Polyvinyl Acetate resins.

A scheme for the manufacture of PVC composition with a capacity of 240 tons per month (2,880 tons per annum) has been recently approved. For the production of PVC, the firm will start from Calcium Carbide and Acetylene to Vinyl Chloride Monomer. Another scheme for the manufacture of Polyvinyl Acetate, resins and emulsions with a capacity of 200 tons per annum has also been approved, but the terms of collaboration are under the consideration of Government. Initially, the firm will import Vinyl Acetate Monomer and as and when the demand for Polyvinyl Acetate exceeds 200 tons per month i.e., 120 tons of Monomer per month, they expect to produce vinyl acetate from indigenously available Calcium Carbide and Acetic acid.

Gold Smuggling

48. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India's attention has been drawn to a

news appearing in the Blitz dated the 31st May, 1958, at page five, under the caption "DIPLOMATIC COVER FOR GOLD SMUGGLERS";

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the full news item;

(c) whether it is a fact that an Indian diplomat in one of our missions in West Asia is under a cloud following the seizure of a huge quantity of contraband gold in India from a foreign national; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to check such alleged activities of Indian Missions abroad?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b), Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise. Investigations made in the matter do not reveal any trace of complicity on the part of any Indian Diplomatic Officer or any other Indian member of the staff of our Missions in West Asia, in smuggling of gold into India.

Coconut Oil and Copra

49. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated value of licences likely to be issued for the import of copra and coconut oil during the current year; and

(b) what will be the effect of liberal import of coconut oil and copra on the prices of indigenous produce?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The estimated value of licences likely to be issued for the import of copra and coconut oil during the April-September, 1958 period is likely to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 4½ crores.

(b) Liberal imports may help to depress the prices but it is not

possible to allow more foreign exchange under the present circumstances.

State Labour Ministers' Conference

50. { **Shri Balmiki:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri U. L. Patil:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the important subjects discussed and the decisions taken at the fifteenth session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in May, 1958; and

(b) the steps taken to implement the decisions?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the important subjects discussed and the conclusions reached is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 32.] The conclusions are under examination and necessary follow-up action has been initiated wherever necessary.

Committees under Planning Commission

51. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-official members appointed in different committees under the Planning Commission between 1953-54 to 1957-58;

(b) the amount drawn by them in the form of allowances, salary, etc.; and

(c) the basis on which they were selected?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 33.]

Steel Quota for Small Scale Industries in West Bengal

52. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how much quantity of steel was demanded by the State of West Bengal as the minimum requirements of the small scale industries in 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far;

(b) the quantity of steel exclusively allotted during 1956-57 and 1957-58 for Small Scale Industries;

(c) whether it is a fact that some small scale industries in West Bengal have closed down and many are on the verge of being closed down for want of steel quotas; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No. 34.]

(c) Information is not available.

(d) Does not arise.

National Productivity Council

53. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Productivity Council has set up a Productivity Personnel Survey Committee to survey the available technical productivity personnel in different industrial fields;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the report?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

Strike in S. S. Light Railway Loco Workshop

54. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers in Loco Workshop of S. S. Light Railway went on strike on 21st May, 1958;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) The demand of the workers was that 209 retrenched workers should be reinstated.

(c) The dispute was referred for adjudication.

कागज उद्योग

५५. { श्री भक्त बर्दान :
(श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री १० मार्च, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८२२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) देश में कागज उद्योग के कच्चे माल सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान लगाने के लिये जो तदर्थ समिति नियुक्त की गयी थी, क्या उसने इस बीच अपनी रिपोर्ट को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ;

(ग) इन सिफारिशों पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ;

(घ) यदि प्रश्न के उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इसका विवरण होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(इ) रिपोर्ट कब तक प्राप्त होने की आशा की जाती है ?

जाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) तदर्थ समिति द्वारा प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट दे देने के बाद उसका काम लुम्दी और कागज उद्योग सम्बन्धी पैनल की कच्चे माल उपसमिति ने ले लिया और उसी ने इसे पूरा किया ।

(ख) और (ग) एक विवरण साथ में नट्यी है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३५] ।

(घ) और (ङ) उपरोक्त (क) भाग के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

भारतीय लोक नृत्यों का प्रलेखीय चल चित्र

५६. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :

यथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री २१ अगस्त, १९५७ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या १०२६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारतीय लोक नृत्यों का प्रलेखीय चल चित्र इस बीच प्रदर्शन के लिये पास कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस चल-चित्र के निर्माण पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ है, और

(ग) इस चल-चित्र में भारत के किन किन क्षेत्रों के लोक-नृत्य शामिल किये गये हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० कौकसर) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) इस फिल्म पर किये गये खर्च का ठीक ब्यौटा उस समय मासूम होगा जब वह प्रदर्शन के लिये पूरे तौर पर तैयार हो जायगी ।

(ग) फिल्म में आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, बम्बई, बिहार, हिमाचल प्रदेश, काश्मीर, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, मणीपुर, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, सीराष्ट्र, तमिलनाड, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बंगाल के लोक नृत्य शामिल हैं ।

Payments to News-agencies by A.I.R.

57. Shri Nath Pai: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount paid to the PTI for the years 1952—57 for the news supplied by it to the A.I.R.,

(b) the total amount paid to Phonographic Performances Eastern Ltd for the same period; and

(c) the basis on which the above payments are made?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshkar): (a) Rs 28,22,887 69 nP

(b) Rs 5,83,260 19 nP

(c) (i) Basis of payments to Press Trust of India. Prior to 1st July 1954, the Press Trust of India were being paid on the basis of the number of Broadcast Receiver Licences in force on the last day of each calendar year. From 1st July, 1954, they are being paid a negotiated lump-sum rate of Rs 6,50,000 per annum.

(ii) Basis of payments to Phonographic Performances (Eastern) Ltd.: Payments are made on a sliding scale based on the number of Broadcast Receiver Licenses in force on the last day of each calendar year

धन सहकारी समितियाँ, हिमाचल प्रदेश

५८. श्री पद्म देव : क्या धन और रोजगार मंत्री १६ अप्रैल, १९५८ के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या २४८४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिन धन सहकारी समितियों को सहायता दी गयी है उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उनके कार्य का व्यौरा क्या है ?

अथ उप-मंत्री (श्री जवाहर लाल) :

(क) १—मंडी लेबर एण्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन सोसाइटी लि० ।

२—बिलासपुर लेबर एण्ड कौन्ट्रेक्ट वर्क सोसाइटी लि० ।

३—जोगेन्द्रनगर लेबर एण्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन सोसाइटी लि० ।

(ख) उनके कार्य का व्यौरा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

१९५५-५६ में :

(१) १६ मील लम्बी सड़क ६६,७६४ रु०
तैयार की गई अनमित
खर्च ।

(२) सात नई इमारत कुल खर्च
बनाई गई और ८०,४०१
घुमारविन की गवर्न— रुपये ।
मेंट हाई स्कूल बिल्डिंग
की मरम्मत की गई

१९५६-५७ में :

सड़कें, इमारतें, नालिया १,११,६६८३०
और ढोदाम बनाये गये

अनुमित
खर्च ।

Government of India Presses

59. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the rated capacity of all the Government of India Presses at present;

(b) whether all the demands of Government are met by its own presses;

(c) whether Government presses undertake private works also; and

(d) if so, the amount of work done on private account in 1956-57 and 1957-58?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) (i) Monthly composing capacity in terms of royal 8vo pages 10-11 point type—58,409 Pages.

(ii) Monthly printing capacity in terms of number of impressions—9,36,01,230.

(b) No. A part of the work has to be given to private printers.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Indian Visitors to East Pakistan

59. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that Indian visitors to East Pakistan are being subjected to great hardship and harassment because of the rigid application of residential permit system enforced with effect from 1st June, 1958; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is aware of the difficulties.

(b) The matter has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan through our High Commission at Karachi and the Deputy High Commission at Dacca. No reply has yet been received from the Pakistan Government.

Training in Handicrafts

61. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether schemes for training in handicrafts have been submitted by the State Governments,

(b) if so, the names of the States and the main features of the schemes submitted by them,

(c) whether any of the schemes have been approved by the Central Government, and

(d) the amount, if any, sanctioned by the Central Government to these States?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) to (d) In 1958-59, 58 schemes for training in handicrafts, including training-cum-production, have been submitted by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal Government have approved these schemes and a total grant of Rs 7,52,306 has been sanctioned to the State Governments for the implementation of 41 schemes. The amount of financial assistance to be given in respect of the remaining 17 schemes is still under consideration.

The main features of the schemes submitted by the State Governments are imparting of training in improved methods and better techniques of production and in production of handicrafts articles, which are in need of intensive development.

There is a provision in almost all the schemes of awarding stipends ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per month to each trainee. On completion of training, the trainees are encouraged to form co-operative societies with financial assistance as prescribed by Government from time to time.

Refined Oil

62. Shri Ramam: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether Government consider refined oil as edible oil; and

(b) if so, what quantity of refined oil is being exported as edible oil?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) Refined oil can be edible or non-edible, depending on what oils are refined.

(b) During 1957, the export of four major refined edible oils, viz, linseed, cottonseed, coconut and mustard was 467,718 cwts valued at about Rs 3 crores.

Export of Cotton

63. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2603 on the 22nd April, 1958 and state the names of the countries to which exports of cotton have been made?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Exports of cotton have been made during the current cotton season beginning from September, 1957 upto April, 1958 to the following countries.

- 1 Belgium
- 2 France
- 3 Holland
- 4 Japan
- 5 UK
- 6 USA
- 7 Italy
- 8 West Germany
- 9 Australia
- 10 Canada
- 11 Hongkong
- 12 Norway

New Talents in A.I.R., Jullundur

64. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number

of new talents discovered by the A.I.R. Jullunder during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): 1957-58—212.

1958-59..... 70.

(During the first three months)

Import of Automobiles

65. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of automobiles imported into India during 1958 so far (i) on Government Account and (ii) on Private Account;

(b) the total value of these imports under each head; and

(c) the names of the foreign countries from which they have been imported and the extent of import from each?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). Separate statistics of imports on Government account and Private account are not maintained. However, a statement showing country-wise imports of different kinds of automobiles during 1958 (January-April) is attached. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 36.] Import figures for the subsequent period are not yet available.

Diplomatic Relations

66. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of countries with whom India has established diplomatic relations during 1958 so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): One country, Tunisia.

Export of Engineering Goods

67. Shri Jaganatha Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the value of engineering goods exported during the year 1957 and in the first half of 1958; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to boost up exports of the engineering goods?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The exports of engineering goods during the year 1957 and in the first half of 1958 have been of the value of Rupees 434 crores and 1.93 crores, respectively.

(b) A statement showing the steps taken by Government to promote the exports of engineering goods is attached [See Appendix I, annexure No 37.]

Export of Lac Goods

68. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of lac goods exported during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far; and

(b) the names of the countries to which these were exported?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The exports of all kinds of lac during 1957-58 and in April, 1958 amounted to 5.43 lakh cwts. and 40,000 cwts., respectively. The figures in respect of the further months of 1958-59 are not yet available.

(b) The countries to which the exports were made are the United States of America, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Japan, U.S.S.R., the People's Republic of China, Italy, Sweden, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Spain, Rumania, Greece, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Afghanistan, Burma, Indonesia, Thailand, South Vietnam, Philippines.

Sudan, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Australia and New Zealand. A few countries the exports to which were negligible have been left out.

Films on Industrial Projects

69. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to produce films on industrial projects which are under progress in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The Films Division has been producing from the beginning films on important economic and industrial projects in the country. There is no new proposal necessary for that purpose.

At present three films have been taken for production:—

- (i) Bhilai-Rourkela steel plants.
- (ii) Neyveli Lignite project; and
- (iii) Atomic energy.

Of these, the film on Bhilai-Rourkela has been released in June. The other two are under preparation.

Later it is proposed to produce films for the Bhilai, Rourkela and Neyveli projects when they are completed and one of the Durgapur steel plant also.

Employees of Indian High Commission in London

70. **Shri Parulekar:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians employed as temporary clerks in the office of the Indian High Commissioner in London;

(b) how many of them have served for more than two years, four years and eight years;

(c) whether these employees have submitted a memorandum to the High Commissioner regarding their conditions of employment;

(d) if so, the nature of their demands; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) As on 31st June, 1958, there were 258 local temporary Indian Clerks in the High Commission of India, London.

(b) Number of clerks who have served:

(i) more than 2 years—55.

(ii) more than 4 years—70.

(iii) more than 8 years—29.

(c) Representations have been submitted by the local employees, which term includes both Indians and non-Indians.

(d) The representationists have asked for the grant to them of certain supplements to pay sanctioned by the U.K. Government for their own employees of similar grades.

(e) The supplements sanctioned for the U.K. Civil Service in 1955 have already been granted to the local employees of the High Commission, subject to certain adjustments for those who are exempt from U.K. Income tax. Proposals have recently been received to extend to them certain pay supplements sanctioned by the U.K. Government during 1956 and 1957 and are under examination. This question is linked with that of re-organisation of the Office of the Indian High Commissioner, London, which at present is engaging the attention of the Government.

Nangal Fertilisers and Chemicals (Private) Limited

71. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether a final decision has since been taken regarding the extent of land to be acquired for the requirements of the Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Limited?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Yes; in addition to 3657.87 acres of

land acquired so far, it is proposed to acquire only 100 acres more for the present.

Films by an Italian Film Producer

72. **Shri Ramam:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1885 on the 18th December, 1957 and state

(a) the number of documentaries so far produced under the contract entered into by Government with Mr Rossellini, an Italian Film Producer; and

(b) the amount so far spent on this work?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b) A sum of Rs 87,045 has so far been spent on facilities given to Shri Rossellini. The prints of three documentaries are shortly expected, the shooting and processing of others are in progress

Economy Drive in N.E.F.A

73. **Shri Hem Barna:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state.

(a) whether the NEFA administration has launched an economy drive, and

(b) if so, whether any machinery has been set up to give effect to it?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir It has not been considered necessary to incur expenditure on a separate machinery to give effect to the economy drive. A review of the administrative organisation has been carried out by the local Administration under instructions of Government with a view to achieve reduction in staff and expenditure, wherever possible, without weakening our frontier out-posts or affecting development programmes.

All India Handicrafts Board

74. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings of the All India Handicrafts Board held this year so far, and

(b) the decisions taken at these meetings?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) One

(b) The meeting of the All India Handicrafts Board was held on 8th August, 1958 and their recommendations are still awaited

All India Handicrafts Board

75. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the main recommendations of the Advisory Committee of the All India Handicrafts Board which met in New Delhi in June, 1958,

(b) whether Government have considered these recommendations; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) The main recommendations of the Co-operative Advisory Committee of the All India Handicrafts Board which met in New Delhi in June, 1958 are as follows —

- 1 A Handicrafts Co-operative Advisory Committee should be formed in each State.
- 2 A small number of Handicraft Co-operatives may be taken up or set up in each State for intensive development under a Pilot Project Scheme.
- 3 Training of 20-25 Handicrafts Co-operative Organisers should be organised by the Board.
- 4 Rapid survey of Handicraft Co-operatives may be undertaken in the remaining States.

(b) and (c). The preliminary action in regard to these recommendations is being taken by the All India Handicrafts Board and no proposals have so far been submitted to the Government for consideration.

12 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

SITUATION ARISING OUT OF ALLEGED FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT IN KERALA

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Dr. K. B. Menon about the serious situation that has arisen as a result of the persistent violation in Kerala State of Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the failure, as far as the people are concerned, of the Government of Kerala State to function in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

I have received another notice from Shri Dange and three others, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, Shrimati Renu Chakravarty and Shri Nagi Reddy, about the situation created by the recent statement of the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Government of India, on the alleged incidents in Kerala, which amount to an unwarrantable interference in the administration of a State, goes against the letter and the spirit of the Constitution in regard to the relations of the Union with the States, and discriminates on the basis of admittedly one-sided evidences, and for political party advantage, against a State which is being administered by a non-Congress Party.

I would not have even brought these two before the House, because, naturally, these are matters of law and order, but for the fact that the violation of the Constitution has been alleged and another hon. Member has given notice virtually that there is no fundamental right that is being

adhered to; I am trying to hear what exactly the matter is.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): rose—

Mr. Speaker: Not the hon. Member.

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara): I tabled the adjournment motion because we find the fundamental rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution are being snatched away from us in Kerala by the Government in power. The Constitution guarantees to us certain fundamental rights, the right to liberty, property and person. These are non-existent now to the non-communists in the State of Kerala. (Interruption) What I find in Kerala instead is the murder of politicians, political assassinations, murderous attacks and more so brutal lathi charges. The atmosphere in Kerala is surcharged with fear and suspicion and, at the slightest provocation, daggers are drawn by members of the ruling party.

I know that the Prime Minister is indignant about what is happening in Kerala, from the two statements that have appeared in the papers, and he has expressed his strong feeling in subdued language.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member comes from Kerala and he may confine himself to his own experience. (Interruption).

Dr. K. B. Menon: What I wish to state is that it is only a person who is coming from Kerala—and who is going through these experiences—can present these facts with fervour and feeling and with conviction.

I have visited the places that are affected; and I have also visited persons who are in hospital in an unconscious condition due to the attacks made on them. I have also attended the funeral of the five Congressmen who were murdered. (Interruption). The wails of the women of those families are still ringing in my ears. That is the reason why I am bringing this adjournment motion.

[Dr. K. B. Menon]

What I wish to submit is that in Kerala there is no respect for fundamental rights; there is no regard for human life, and there is no allegiance to the rule of law. This is, indeed, a short picture of Kerala today

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member wants to say that the constitutional machinery has broken down there, is it? (Laughter).

Dr. K. B. Menon: You must allow me to finish. The frequent interference with the judiciary by the Ministers in power is nullifying to a considerable extent the fundamental rights that are guaranteed by the Constitution and also the right to hold property. The position is also made much worse by the party in power arrogating to itself the functions of the Police and some of the departments of State, with the result that there is a bewildering sense of insecurity in the State

I invoke article 355 also which imposes on the Union Government the responsibility of seeing that the administration of the State is carried on under the provisions of the Constitution. The bulk of the people in Kerala who are not communists feel that that administration is not being carried on under the provisions of the Constitution. I am perfectly willing to substantiate every word of what I have said. What I wish to submit is that we in Kerala form part of the Union and if our fundamental rights, if our individual liberties and if our civil liberties also are curtailed by a Government, then it is a danger and a menace to the freedom and liberty of the people of the whole of India. It is this aspect of the position that I would want this House to discuss and take a decision upon, the breakdown of the Constitution because our fundamental rights are completely neglected, our individual liberties are curtailed and our civil liberties are violated and, as I said, there is a

bewildering sense of insecurity in the State.

This is what I wish to submit.

SITUATION ARISING OUT OF PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT re. KERALA

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City—Central) I do not know whether I should make as long a speech as the hon Member has made. He has practically made a speech in advance of the motion being debated here

My submission is that if it is a subject of law and order, then, in that case, it has been already held in this House by you, Sir, that law and order in a State should not be discussed here. But if, because Kerala is under a Communist Ministry, an exception is going to be made about it, I do not mind. I am quite prepared to have Kerala discussed here thoroughly. But, it should not be discussed in a discriminating way. When law and order is violated in other States this discussion is disallowed because they are under Congress Ministries; but if law and order is violated in Kerala, the discussion is allowed because it is under a Communist Ministry. Such a discrimination should not be allowed in this House. I would appeal to you on that score to see that your ruling and the Constitution are upheld impartially here

As regards the grounds for the adjournment motion which I have given, they are very simple. Some things have been happening in Kerala. I do not want to discuss in detail what has been happening. But an allegation has been made that civil liberty has broken down and people are murdered and, therefore, this is a fit subject for discussion in Parliament

It would be interesting to ask who were being murdered and what are the series of murders that have taken place and what parties they belong to

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): How many communists have been murdered?

Shri S. A. Dange: That should be a subject-matter of investigation, if necessary. But why should it at all be discussed here without a proper investigation? But, I am quite prepared—though I am not speaking on behalf of the party in power there because that party is not represented here or on behalf of the Kerala Ministry because that is their affair—to have an enquiry. I am already told that the Defence Minister is going to do some sort of landing in Kerala for enquiry and there is going to be another landing from the Congress President. I would expect that all parties should be associated if the Prime Minister was so interested in ascertaining facts by such an enquiry so that there could be an impartial Parliamentary investigation wherein communists and non-communists could join hands together. Protection of life and property and civil liberty is as much the obligation of the Communist Party in any State as of any other Party.

As regards the instances quoted, five patriots, I am told, were murdered. Will the Prime Minister or the Home Ministry investigate and find out whether it is not a fact that one at least of these gentlemen was a convicted criminal and had nothing to do with politics or Congress.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): So, he can be murdered? (Interruptions).

Shri S. A. Dange: I am simply talking about the instances of murders which have been quoted. I am referring to the 'political murders'. If a murder takes place in any State and if these murders are claimed by either the Congress Party or the PSP,

I am willing; they can claim these people and they can enlarge their membership by all those criminals who have been hanged, if they like and they can say that Congressmen are being hanged. I have no objection; it is their look-out—not mine. I am giving an instance. It is not a political murder; it is a case of a different kind.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Are criminals hanged without trial? Are people supposed to be murdered and hanged without trial?

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): Even the Communists should not be murdered without trial.

Shri S. A. Dange: There is no case stated here that in Kerala they are hanged without trial. (Interruptions).

Dr. K. B. Menon: I am perfectly willing to substantiate every word that I have said. There have been cases.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. A. Dange: There was reference to civil liberty. The only violation of civil liberty that has come to my knowledge very glaringly is that two drunkards fought in the street. Certainly they had every civil liberty to get drunk and fight. The Kerala Ministry could certainly not be expected to interfere in that! One was killed by the other. The man who was killed is claimed by the PSP as their member. Even a Congress paper in Kerala has written about these funny affairs. Everybody knows who these two people were, their character and how they were in a drunken state. In that drunken state one has been killed and one political party claims him as its member and says that it is a political murder. If such a thing were to happen, every criminal conviction in Kerala could be called a political harassment.

[Shri S. A. Dange]

Therefore, what I am saying is that matters should not be judged from such an angle. If civil liberties are violated, as the Prime Minister has said, the Centre will have to intervene. Let us have an enquiry. I can understand, I can imagine his position. He has made a statement that there is something serious about it. Most probably, he was highly pressed by all the Congress delegations or most probably he was not very happy to find that his other statement perhaps helped the Communist Ministry. So, one statement was balanced by another. Nothing is very serious: that was his first statement and the next statement is: something is very serious.

Therefore, let both sides be heard. It should not be with the idea of intervening and suppressing the Communist Ministry in that State just because it is a Communist Ministry. Take land legislation, for instance. This Ministry has incurred the wrath of these Congress gentlemen because the first thing that it did was to pass an order against eviction of peasants which no Congress Ministry in any State has so far done. The Ministry has got a Dowry Bill. On every dowry in the Kerala State, the Church takes six to ten per cent as its commission. Now, it is being hit because of the Dowry Bill and it will lose its commission. (Interruptions).

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Eviction was prevented in Kerala when the Congress Government came into power there.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We are not discussing generally the administration of Kerala State in the matter of education or other things. It is a matter of law and order and I would not have brought it here but for the fact that very serious allegations were made that there was no sense of security and political murders were going on. Ultimately, Parliament alone will have to take charge of it in case the Constitution breaks down

anywhere. Therefore, I wanted to know what exactly the fact was. I am not going into this matter of general administration or even law and order unless it is a serious matter which endangers the continuance of the Constitution or the working of the Constitution. The hon. Member has said enough.

Shri S. A. Dange: Sir, I want to point this out to you.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): I want to raise a point of order

Mr. Speaker: Let him finish.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): But the point of order should have precedence.

Mr. Speaker: But not in the middle of a speech

Shri Nath Pai: Otherwise, it may no longer remain

Shri S. A. Dange: Some people are impatient about these facts because they do not suit their case. I want to mention one more fact. There is the likelihood that some more civil liberty will be violated and I would like the Centre to take note of it.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Is it a threat?

Shri S. A. Dange: There are big landlords in one district who refuse to cultivate or endanger food production in Kerala. We have told them that they must not do so.

Shri Asoka Mehta: You are threatening.

Shri S. A. Dange: We want these people to resume cultivation but they do not want to do so because they want certain rights conferred on the labourers should be taken away. If these landlords are put under arrest, I can imagine there will be talk about civil liberties being violated. Civil liberties should not be treated in that abstract fashion and there should be

concrete instances as to what is being done. Therefore, I would submit that my adjournment motion should be discussed.

I can certainly understand the anxiety expressed by the Prime Minister and I am quite prepared to be helpful in removing that. But this is not the way in which it should be done. Press statements are given after certain deputations visit that place. What happens is that these statements encourage certain elements there to violate the law and order against the Ministry, against the Communist Party and against the citizens. The majority of the citizens today are with the Government and certainly not against the Government. My only submission is that such statements become an interference and encourage certain elements there and worsen the situation there. I would only appeal that such statements should not be made. But since they had already been made, the effect is already there. When there was a certain dispute and negotiations are taking place, people think that they can do anything and cover the whole thing under the label of violence. Therefore, I would submit that these statements should be avoided. The Kerala question should be debated, but not on the question of law and order. When a PSP member was murdered in Barabunki, there was no rowdyism and disorder anywhere and no interference by any person. When two MLAs, one of them a Congressman, were murdered in Satara, the Chief Minister or anybody here never complained about law and order breaking down either in the Bombay State or UP.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us not go into them now.

Shri S. A. Dange: I am pointing out that discrimination should not be made. That is all. I feel there is discrimination. Therefore, I would submit that my adjournment motion should be taken up, and not the one on the issue of law and order, but on the issues that I have mentioned.

Mr. Speaker: I suppose there is nothing of the point of order now.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Sir, there is one aspect of the matter.

Mr. Speaker: The Leader of the Communist side has spoken.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Please listen to me for two minutes. I feel that since this country is a Union of States and in the Constitution there are specific provisions, particularly in Part XI in regard to the relation between the Centre and the States, it is very important that the spokesmen of the Central Government, and particularly, the Prime Minister, should not act or say things in such a manner as goes against the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

My submission is this. Certain allegations have been made in regard to the incident in the Kerala State. I am not going into the rights or wrongs or into the merits and demerits; I am not entitled to do so. But in regard to those things on the basis, quite obviously, of one-sided reports, the Prime Minister himself, not to speak of other Ministers, has gone to the length of suggesting that in one particular State in India, where there is a legitimately constituted Government, there is insecurity and to that effect he has actually maligned the administration of that State without giving that administration a hearing. I feel that this is an example of the Constitution being given a go-by and recourse being taken to party political motives in order to give expression to sentiments which are not based on facts found out after proper adjudication. The Kerala Government is ready to found out by judicial process the real truth about certain alleged incidents, in view of all that we are hearing, all kinds of things, and the rather unaccustomed oration from my friend Dr. Menon. But I feel, Sir, a very important constitutional point in regard to the functioning of democracy

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

is involved, and I would say like that the Prime Minister, in particular,—perhaps, despite his better nature which was expressed earlier—has made certain statements lately before his Party which go against the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

This is a matter, therefore, which does not relate merely to certain incidents, whether pertaining to law and order or not, but to the relationship between the Centre and the States, and if it so happens that a non-Congress Government in any part of India will have to face the kind of deliberate and engineered obloquy which has come from that side of the House giving the point of view of the Government, then surely you are creating a situation where the disillusion of our people with the kind of democracy that is being practised will grow even more. That is something against which we wish to take our stand, and that is why we wish our adjournment motion, which is couched in terms which should be acceptable to everybody, ought to be accepted by the House and we should have a proper opportunity for discussing the points that are involved which, I submit with very great respect, are all of very great significance in regard to the working of the Constitution.

Dr. K. B. Menon: Sir, I would like to say—just a word about the Prime Minister's statement and its reaction in Kerala, to which a reference has been made. The Prime Minister's statement has come as a life saviour to Kerala. The people of Kerala were getting desperate at the situation in Kerala, where there was violence and no safety or security was offered by the Central Government. The only resort that the people had was to organise themselves for violence, and the Prime Minister's statement has saved the situation to the extent that it has offered some kind of a consolation to the people of Kerala.

Shri Pannose (Ambalapuzha): May I know whether that statement is authentic?

Shri S. A. Dange: The violence was not organised either in Bombay or Kerala by the Communists.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Home Minister.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called the hon. Home Minister to speak.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Sir, many remarks have been made by the movers of the two adjournment motions to which I do not intend to make any reply. I am concerned more with the motion of Shri Dange, because it relates to our Prime Minister, to the freedom that he has a right to enjoy and to the privilege and, perhaps, the duty which is cast on him as the leader of the country to express his views on important matters, especially when he is questioned about them.

Well, Sir, I think Shri Dange knows that the Prime Minister did not speak about Kerala or its Administration only recently—he refers to 'a statement' and not to 'statements' made by the Prime Minister previously. The Prime Minister had, I think, more than once made observations which were hailed and welcomed by the Communist Party, which were used by them as a shield against their critics, which were stressed and sometimes, perhaps, even a little distorted and distributed and circulated all over. Then, I do not know whether the Prime Minister had the right to compliment. That right the Prime Minister enjoys. He does so, though he belongs to a different party. He does so, though the Administration with which he is associated is run in the name of another party. Then, when the Prime Minister says what is palatable, what suits the Kerala Administration or, rather, I would leave out the Administration, the Kerala Communist Party, what he says is treated as the word of Gospel. But the Prime Minister should not utter a word, if it does not happen to be

equally complimentary. Who discriminates? Who is guilty of discrimination? Who is being influenced by party considerations? The Prime Minister or those who are objecting to his statement today? If it were not an adjournment motion in the House, it could be regarded as an instance of blackmail; that so long as you speak well you are free to do so, if you happen to say a word which does not agree with our wishes then you should be gagged, you should not be allowed to speak.

That is, exactly, the complaint, that freedom of expression even outside this House and even outside Kerala should not be allowed even to a person of the eminence of the Prime Minister. Well, I do not know how civil liberties are to be maintained, whether that is the process and that is the method for enlarging the scope of civil liberty.

And then, when the Prime Minister made his remarks previously he was given a mead of praise; it was said that his approach was non-political, objective, rational, he gave even to the devil its due. Well, whatever it be, that was what seemed to be the attitude of the critics then. But if the Prime Minister says something which they do not like, then he should not be allowed to utter a word and he should perhaps be dislodged from the office that he is occupying. Then allegations are made that he is actuated by partisan motives, he discriminates on the basis of one-sided evidence for political party advantage against a State which is being administered by a non-Congress party.

An Hon. Member: What about Punjab?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I should like to know whether, when some months back.....

Shri Nagi Reddy: Ramanathapuram Riots did not bring out a statement.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister may continue.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I should like to know whether, when some months back the Prime Minister made complimentary remarks the Government in Kerala belonged to his party or some other party, and when did he cease to look at things from a non-party end. The moment he says a thing which does not agree with the prejudices and the natural weaknesses of the people associated with a certain party, he is blamed and all those adjectives are applied which had been previously, by communists themselves, disowned and rejected so far as the Prime Minister is concerned.

So, I do not know if I should say more. I do not want to enter into the merits of the case.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What was the question? The point regarding intervention into affairs of State Government has not been answered.

Pandit G. B. Pant: The point that the hon. Member made is, like the point in geometry, not visible.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The point is

Pandit G. B. Pant: I do not want to follow the point further because there is hardly any point which could arise. In any case, even if there had been any point or line or even a radar I do not think it would have given occasion for an adjournment motion.

Then, another adjournment motion has been moved. So far as the law and order is concerned, it comes within the jurisdiction of the States. As I have observed before, we would not like ordinary matters of law and order to be raised here. Otherwise, we will have to interfere with everyday administration. But I am faced with a certain difficulty here. Shri Dange, who is the leader of the communist party in the House, and to whose party the Government there belongs, wants a discussion in this House, and he

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

says, "if you do not comply with my wishes, then you are actuated by party bias or merits, whatever it may be."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He has never said that.

Pandit G. B. Pant: That is stated in his adjournment motion. So, while no adjournment motion can lie, and even if anything has been done by the Kerala Government to which one does not seem to agree and which one will like to criticise or condemn, at least the Central Government is not responsible for that. We are not in anyway to be blamed for what has happened. I do not express any opinion as to what has or what has not happened. I have throughout liked to deal with these matters, whatever others may say, in an impartial and even in a sympathetic manner, but if Shri Dange and other friends so desire, I would not come in the way of a discussion being held in this House, not on the basis of this adjournment motion—this has to be ruled out—but separately, and you may allot such time as you like in consultation with them for the discussion, because, if I object to it it will be said that in this matter too, we are being influenced by party considerations. Besides, two important parties in the Opposition, desire a discussion in this House. So, I leave it to you to decide—whether the rules permit it or not, whether this opportunity should or should not be given and, if so, when and for how long.

Shri Dange: On a point of personal explanation. A slight error has crept into the understanding of my speech by the hon. Minister. The discrimination that I was referring to was not in relation to the Prime Minister's speech. The discrimination I was referring to was between one communist ministry and the Congress ministry was with regard to the idea of discussing the law and order situation in one State and not in another State.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Let us point out that it should be on the basis of our own adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: Not "our own". I have heard the hon. Members and the leader of her party sufficiently, and its deputy leader also.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, I have listened with a certain degree of discomfort, on the one hand, to what the hon. Member opposite has said in regard to his adjournment motion and, if I may say so with respect, on the other, to what my colleague the Home Minister said in my defence. Normally, I hope I can look after myself, and normally, if my conduct as an individual or as Prime Minister is criticised, I would be the very last person to try to avoid a full consideration of that. It is not, however, a personal question with me. I think that should be the reaction of any person who occupies, or has the privilege to occupy, this high office.

The question that has been raised in this adjournment motion by Shri Dange and some other hon. Members is directly related to what I am supposed to have said. Whether that comes in rightly in the form of an adjournment motion or not, if I may say so with respect, is not my concern. That is for you to decide. But it is my concern that this matter be debated, and it is not a question of my leaving it at that; I ask you, and I request you to have this debated in some form or other, because, apart from raising what might be considered a constitutional issue as to what the Prime Minister said or what the limits of his utterances might be, it also raises indirectly or directly the question of the central authority and the States,—how far they impinge on each other and how far they may or have to keep to certain limits and not exceed them. These are important constitutional issues. It was not my desire to raise them at this stage or any other stage because every Constitution can put down a number of things in the written words; but much more import-

ant than the written words are the conventions that grow up around the Constitution, and we have tried to develop these conventions here in the country and here in this House under your distinguished guidance and your predecessor's distinguished guidance. And may I say that it has not been a function of our Government or our party but the whole House, of all parties, to develop these conventions which are so essential to a democratic form of Government. Therefore, I would like that such matters, when they arise are dealt with not on party spirit, not in a narrow-minded spirit, even trying to be legalistic, but rather on the broad spirit of the Constitution being preserved by conventions that we establish.

But, if any doubt creeps in, if anything is challenged, it is far better to deal with it fully and frankly than by any manner of means to push it aside and leave those doubts lurking in the minds of some people not only in this House but in the country. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I think this question having been raised here, in Shri Dange's adjournment motion, this subject should be discussed in this House. As I said, it is for you to determine the form and the manner, the occasion and the time of this discussion. It is desirable to discuss it and we as a Government would welcome it.

Shri S. A. Dange: I agree with the proposal of the Prime Minister that if the matter is to be discussed, it may rather be done in a straightforward manner than through this method of adjournment motion. So, if that is possible, I certainly agree with him to have the matter of Kerala discussed here; I have no objection.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I say a word?

Mr. Speaker: No; I am sorry; I have heard sufficiently. It is a very serious matter—the subject-matter of both these adjournment motions. They relate not merely to law and order in

a particular State. Whenever these matters have been brought up here—I also read in the Press—and whenever similar matters were brought up at an earlier stage before the hon. Prime Minister, he said, it is a matter of law and order and they are entitled to manage their own affairs. But later on, something seems to have turned up and, as the adjournment motion of Dr. Menon points out, it is not a mere matter of law and order, but a thing which goes to unsettle the very existence of the Constitution or the working of the Constitution.

Under articles 355 and 356, the President is entitled on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise if he is informed, to take charge of the administration of a State. Of course, under our Constitution, the President is always guided by the advice of his Council of Ministers, the President does not act by himself. Therefore, it is open to the Council of Ministers, particularly the Prime Minister, to watch the situation and advise the President to take charge of the administration and he can do so. It may come as a thunderbolt, suddenly without making investigation privately. But is it not open to the Prime Minister at an earlier stage to take stock of the matter and then see that things do not go so far? So, it is open to him either to apply the axe and kill the man or to advise him from time to time and set him right. The President may be advised by the Governor of a State who is on the spot. The President may receive information otherwise through the Prime Minister and his other Ministers who have to watch constantly the situation in the whole country. Under article 355, the Union Ministry will be shirking its responsibility if it does not have a finger on the pulse of the situation in every State here.

“It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every

[Mr. Speaker.]

State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution "

The State does not mean the Government only. The definition of the State includes the Government, but primarily it is the people there. The Government may come and go, but if the people have a sense of insecurity and law and order is not maintained—I am not judging the truth, but the allegations are there and there are difficulties—it is certainly open to the Union Government—it is not merely open, but it is the duty of the Union Government—to watch the situation from time to time and ultimately it takes resort to the provisions of article 356 and advises the President to take over the administration. Thereafter Parliament has a right to discuss whether it is true or not. But is not open to the Prime Minister to watch the situation in advance and say "this is not right"? The adjournment motion of Shri Dange reads as if it is open to the Prime Minister to watch the situation and even advise the Government there, but it is not open to him to say it at all in spite of many representations. He speaks not only for the Government, but for the people also. Under those circumstances, I do not think that an adjournment motion is the proper procedure to discuss this matter. Instead of taking a drastic action straightaway by advising the President to take over the administration, he advises from time to time as to what ought to be done, having regard to the facts that have come up before him.

Article 256 has been referred to by Mr. Dange. It says:

"The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament and any existing laws which apply in that State, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to giving of such directions to a State as

may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose "

Not only can he give directions to the State, but if the people come and complain, he can give an assurance. As Dr. Menon said, there has been a sense of relief after what the Prime Minister has said.

Therefore, it is too much to go into this matter by an adjournment motion. I am not allowing it. So far as Dr. Menon's adjournment motion is concerned—it is not mere law and order, etc.—I would not like this forum to be used for bringing up these matters from time to time and then have a delicate decision as to whether it is on the margin of law and order or not. The Constitution has advisedly given the responsibility to the Council of Ministers here and the President. Normally these matters need not be brought up here. That is why I am not allowing that adjournment motion even.

So far as the suggestion is concerned, it is a serious matter and both the hon. Prime Minister and the leader of the communist party say we may have a discussion. I am not prepared to commit myself as to how it can be done now, nor is the Speaker expected to give advice in advance; he only criticises after it is placed before him. But if a proper and suitable procedure is adopted and brought before me, I will consider it on its merits. The adjournment motions are disallowed.

INCIDENTS ON THE INDO-PAKISTAN BORDER

Mr. Speaker: There are three adjournment motions by Mr. Goray, Mr. Hem Barua, Mr. T. K. Chaudhuri and Shri Vajpayee regarding the firing operations by Pakistan on the eastern border.

Shri Goray (Poona): I have also stated the reasons.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I shall read them:

"(1) Persistent efforts by Pakistan to violate the frontier between Assam and East Bengal;

(2) holding up goods in transit worth lacs of rupees to Tripura and other places in Assam;

(3) forcibly entering villages in Assam;

(4) massing of crack troops on the above-mentioned border."

Shri Hem Barua's adjournment motion reads:

"The serious situation and the threat to life and property due to heavy and continuous firing resorted to by Pakistan across the Tripura and Assam-East Pakistan border till the 9th of August which has brought normal life to a standstill in the border."

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri's motion reads:

continuous firing by the Pakistan forces along the Bhanga-Karimganj Road on that border resulting in the death of border-force personnel and death and wounding of civilians on the frightened evacuation of the threatened territory by the civilian population."

Shri Vajpayee's motion reads:

"To discuss the grave situation arising out of the Government's failure to take effective counter-measures against the unabated acts of aggression being committed by Pakistan on the Eastern Indo-Pakistan border."

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The area of operation in the eastern frontier has extended in recent times after the Parliament's last session.

During the last session of the Parliament, there was reference to as many as 27 incidents of Pakistani firing across the Assam-Pakistan border and there were serious allegations also about our incapacity to protect the border from these Pakistani attacks. Then there were allegations of how certain parts of our Indian territory were occupied by Pakistani nationals. There were as many as 27 incidents and then there were cease-fire agreements. These agreements were deliberately violated and when I said that this may be a second front on Kashmir, it was accepted with a grain of salt. But later events have proved that the area of operation is confined not only to the Cachar-East Pakistan border, but the Pakistan troops have gone as far as Dawki in the Khasi-Jaintia hills. Dawki is only 50 miles from Shillong, the capital of Assam. There is firing and people are forced to take shelter in woods and forests.

After that recently the Tripura border has been sealed and there is no transit of goods and passengers. Goods and passenger transit is stopped. Because of the sealing of the border, the economy of Tripura is on the verge of a collapse.

At the same time Pakistan has claimed Lakhimpur, a place in Tripura, as belonging to it. It originally belonged to India.

Recently, the Deputy Minister of External Affairs visited Assam and she gave an assurance that Cachar border would be protected. Then the Defence Minister also paid a hurried visit to Shillong, the capital of Assam, and, I believe, he discussed matters with the Army officials. There was an impression that the defence lines of this frontier are going to be protected. But somehow or other the area of operation is widening as time is passing.

Now, for this I want a thorough discussion because in spite of the fact that Mr. Noon has written a letter to

[Shri Hem Barua.]

our Prime Minister from London that a peaceful solution has to be found, these people are violating all agreements and are encroaching on our territory. That is why I want this matter to be discussed.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I make a submission?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: The point of order is that I have a new interpretation on this subject.

Mr. Speaker: No, no There is no point of order.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: You must hear what I say.

Mr. Speaker: No, I am not going to hear. There is no point of order.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before the hon. Minister makes his statement, there are two or three things which I want to bring to the notice of the House. Firstly, it has been reported all over the country in the Press that one big village, Takergram, in the Cachar-Karimganj area has been occupied by Pakistan's military forces. Then they were driven out and the latest information is that they are preparing to re-occupy that post. Ordinarily, our borders both on the Assam-East Pakistan side and also on the West Bengal-East Pakistan side are manned by Police Force units and not by Army or Defence force units. As a result of this, whenever such emergencies arise either our forces have to flee away, retire or withdraw in self-defence or to leave the border unmanned, whatever statement the hon. Minister might make, we want to know specifically the action the Defence Department has taken and what arrangements it has made on

our side of the border to protect our borders, i.e., whether there are any military or army units to protect our border. That is the first question that I want to raise.

Secondly, whether these things are going to be discussed with the Pakistan Government on other than Secretarial level, i.e., on the highest Governmental level and international level, because these things are continuing for more than a year. Whatever may be the policy of our Government in its relations with the Pakistan Government, but so far as the people on our side of the border are concerned, their lives and properties are absolutely insecure. They should, therefore, be afforded proper protection.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): May I submit, Sir....

Raja Mahendra Pratap rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have heard him already.

Shri Tyagi: On a point of order, Sir, I submit that for the last 20 or 30 years the convention with regard to the moving of adjournment motions has been of not allowing each hon. Member making a statement which is full of arguments etc. Uptill now the convention was that the object or reasons etc. were submitted along with the motion for adjournment. They were read by the hon. Speaker if he chose to read them and the Government then replied as to whether they would accept it or not. If the Government had any objection, sometimes the hon. Mover was asked to explain as to how he justifies the putting up of that motion. Now what is happening is that every hon. Mover of the Adjournment Motion is making a fullfledged speech putting forward his arguments and asking questions of the Government. I propose that it may be clarified for future guidance.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Sir, just hear me. I have got a new interpretation to make. There is no harm if the House knows it.

My interpretation is that when in a family two men are quarrelling and they are not on speaking terms for some time then they try to excite one another and try to make friends again. I mean to say that in Pakistan, specially in East Pakistan.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Please hear my latest information

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member will kindly hear me. He will have a number of opportunities during the course of the year or he can create an opportunity by himself drawing the attention of the House to a particular matter and have a discussion. He need not intervene in any one of those matters whether it is right or wrong.

So far as Shri Tyagi's point of order is concerned, four hon. Members have come out with adjournment motions relating to the same matter, no doubt giving particular details. I have to decide whether it is a matter of recent occurrence or it is a matter of public importance and the policy of the Government. On each one of those things I have to be satisfied. It is not as if there is a hard and fast rule. If hon. Member, Shri Chaudhuri wants only information, I need not allow an adjournment motion. If he is satisfied, even if the subject matter may be such as to permit the Adjournment Motion being allowed, by some information from the Treasury Benches, I need not allow the Adjournment Motion and take away the time of the House which ought to be used for some other purpose. The hon. Member need not be impatient with respect to this matter.

People must know what exactly we are doing, what is passing in the mind of the Government and how we are dealing with the matter here. All

this is the business of the Parliament. People are anxious that something ought to be done so that there is sense of security in that area. We are entitled to frame rules and regulations and use them in the best interests of the community and the security of the State.

Shri Vajpayee: It has been reported in the Press that Pakistan has concentrated Pathan troops on the border while on our side the situation is handled by the local officers, who lack initiative. I want to know as to how long we are going to satisfy ourselves by sending mere paper protests, which will produce no effect on Pakistan.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): Sir, I have to submit one point. I just came from the spot where the incident took place, i.e., in Lakhimpur and Tripura area.

Recently, in the last week of July, so far as the information I gathered is that some of the Pakistan troops—have operated in the Lakhimpur village which originally belonged to Tripura State, i.e., within the Indian Union. They have threatened this village and the villagers vacated that place in the last week of July and the Pakistanies occupied that village. Then the villagers came to the Tripura Administration and sought their help. Some armed constables, a few in number, were sent there to defend local people, and our people reoccupied the village with the help of police and a temporary police camp was posted there.

Then, on the 6th August, some Pakistani military personnel operated in those places and they fired also. In that incident the casualties were one dead, four persons including the Officer Commanding were arrested and put in Pakistan prisons and two seriously injured.

It is not an isolated incident, but on the same night there was a plane attack from the Pakistan side. The incident took place on the same night as in Lakhimpur and in some

[Shri Dasaratha Deb].

other places like Belonia and Khowai. It is also reported, not only reported but people have claimed to have also seen with their own eyes, that in the Tripura border area Pakistan troops have started digging trenches and all these preparations are going on. This has created great tension in the minds of the people of Tripura and there is a sense of insecurity.

13 hrs.

I want to know what steps Government have taken to defend our people there. As a result of the sealing of the border by Pakistan Communication between India and Tripura has been cut off and the prices of essential commodities are shooting up. We are naturally anxious to know what steps Government are contemplating to take to see that prices do not rise beyond the reach of the people and they may be kept at least at their present level. In these circumstances, I want that the matter should be discussed, so that the people of the area may know where they stand.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Ninety per cent of the East Bengal people want reunion with Bengal; they want one Bengal.

Shri Goray: I do not propose to make a long speech. What I wanted to point out by moving this adjournment motion was that unless we take adequate measures to meet the situation the morale of the people not only of this area, but of the whole country, is likely to be shaken.

For the last one year or so, we have been hearing in this House that there have been consistent attempts on the part of Pakistan to violate the border. On the floor of the House many times the question has been asked as to whether it was a sort of diversionary move on the part of Pakistan or whether it was only some sort of disobedience on the part of local police or military. We were told that there was nothing to worry about. As was pointed out

by my hon. friend Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, these incidents are assuming larger and larger dimensions. They have not only violated the border, but have gone and occupied a village and sealed the border to make it impossible for goods to be moved from India to Tripura. If all these things go unnoticed, I feel it will have a very adverse effect on the morale of the people there and throughout the country. It is quite possible that people will think that in spite of the fact that we are very strong we are somehow finding it impossible to react to the situation immediately and effectively. I therefore feel that this question should be taken up in the House and the Government should satisfy not only the Opposition here but their own Members and the country at large that they are in a position to deal with the situation, that they are in a position to tell Pakistan straightway that this sort of violation will not be tolerated and that they are capable of creating conditions in which people of Assam can live with confidence and in peace.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can very well understand and appreciate the great concern and anxiety on the part of Members of this House, of all parties, and indeed the country, at the news that they read almost every morning in the newspapers about the trouble in the East Pakistan-India border, on the Assam side or Tripura side.

There were two questions put to me. One was: are there any defence units? Defence units are there, not sitting at the border. Usually we do not like our defence forces sitting on the border. Government does not normally disclose where the defence units are kept. But they are available when necessity arises.

The other question was at what level are discussions going to take place. We have found that frequent discussions at lower levels like Commissioners have not yielded any ade-

quate results. It was, therefore, decided that they should be held at Secretaries' level and I think that the 23rd August has been fixed for this meeting. Presumably that meeting will take place. For my part, I have stated that they can take place at any level. I am prepared to discuss these matters myself, if occasion arises.

The hon. Member said something about Pathan troops being concentrated on the other side of the border. I know nothing about it and I do not personally think that there is any major danger of real fighting on a big scale. Naturally we should always be prepared for any contingency. I do not think it makes much difference whether the troops on the other side are Pathan troops or they are called by some other name. The hon. Member asked, what is the good of making paper protests? Well, I quite appreciate a certain amount of annoyance at this repeated answer that is given on our behalf that we have sent strong protests at something that is happening. Nevertheless, that is the only way that countries deal with each other. The other way is sending an army. But we try in a more civilised way, but the civilised way is certainly backed by other measures on the border, not measures in the sense of armies invading, but protection of the border. It has always been done. That part of the story of course is not usually publicised in the Press. It is the other side that is publicised. We do not mind it. We do not want to publicise the action we take, but they are adequate enough.

Now I should just like to say briefly what the position at the present moment is. One might say that there are three areas of conflict, broadly speaking, at the Eastern border. One is the Surma sector. This extends to about twelve miles. On the night of the 6th and 7th August firing began from the Pakistan side over a fairly extended border. Ultimately it spread to twelve miles

more or less across the Surma river. Our forces on this side—police forces chiefly—fired back. Now four or five days there has been a continuation of this intermittent firing over this twelve mile stretch of Surma river from both sides. Neither side has come to actual contact with the other, they are on either side of the river. I do not know, and I cannot say, what the casualties on the Pakistan side have been. The casualties on our side have been an old lady who was struck by a stray shot which entered her house across the border and three persons wounded. That is so far as the Surma sector is concerned.

It has been irritating and annoying that this kind of thing should have been happening. I do not know and I cannot answer the question as to whether the local border police or troops or the local authorities are responsible or higher authorities. I cannot say that. But whoever may have started it, the ultimate responsibility obviously rests on the higher authorities. This kind of thing, sitting on either side of the river and firing, sometimes in the air and sometimes at objectives, does seem so amazingly infantile. Obviously this kind of thing does not frighten anybody. Individually a man may be frightened. It does not frighten Government on either side. It does not solve any problem. This is with regard to the Surma sector, where for the last four or five days there has been continuous and intermittent firing on a twelve mile stretch across the river, normally not hitting anybody, but once it hit a lady who died and somewhat slightly wounded three persons. On the other side I do not know whether there were any casualties.

The second area of conflict is a place . . .

Shri Hem Barua: May I know one thing, whether Government tried to assess the loss of property on our side in the Surma sector? Is it a fact that some people on our side of

[Shri Hem Barua]

the border have evacuated from an area called Bhanga Bazaar?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot give an estimate of the damage caused. Obviously, damage is caused; and the real damage is that people's business is suspended, people go away, shut up shops and all that.

The second area is a little below this twelve-mile Surma sector, in the loop where the Kushiara river joins the Surma river, at a place called Tookagram, also called Haripur, in this loop near the junction of the Surma and the Kushiara. Again, the same day, or the same night, that is on the 6th-7th August night, the Pakistan police suddenly entered this village, which is in a loop and which is accessible rather easily by them—much more difficult by us across the river—although it is undoubtedly our territory. Sometimes they are disputed territories. Most of this trouble is happening over disputed territories. But this particular place is undoubtedly our territory, but across the river and it is a little difficult for us to reach while it is easy for Pakistan to walk in. So the Pakistan police that night came in and occupied it. Later there was firing from our side and the Pakistan police retired from the greater part of the village, but still continued on a certain northern fringe of it—that is our latest information—while firing continues, mostly from our side on them, across the river. Then there is what has happened at Lakhimpur or Lakshmipur or Lakshmipur—you can pronounce it as you like—village on the Tripura border. This also occurred on the same night, that is 6th—7th August. So hon. Members will see that there was some kind of a concerted move on the night of the 6th-7th August. There was a police picket of ours there and, as far as my information goes, at the dead of night they were surprised—small picket, they were surprised—and those fired at by the Pakistan police suddenly,

came over. One was killed and two were injured, as far as we know, and four were captured by the Pakistan police. And this village was occupied—and it is still occupied by them. This village is in that small area which the Demarcation Commission—that is both parties in the Demarcation Commission, our representatives and the Pakistan representatives—have decided should go to Pakistan when demarcation takes place. They are deciding various bits; some should finally go there, some in the occupation of Pakistan should come to us. It had been settled between us before demarcation began that actual transfers of territory as a result of demarcation should take place together, not in bits. Therefore, although it had been decided that this place should go to Pakistan and we had accepted that, it was still in our possession awaiting the final mutual transfer on both sides. But in violation of that agreement that there should be a transfer together, Pakistan attacked this at dead of night and took possession of that little village there—although finally it would have gone to them, because it has been agreed that it should go.

Lastly, there is the question of the closure of the Tripura-East Pakistan border which East Pakistan has done.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of information, Sir.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Let me finish.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What is the hurry and impatience?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is the closure of the border which took place, I think, on the 4th August and which, naturally, is causing a great deal of inconvenience and loss to the people in Tripura, to the business people and to the others in Tripura. Because, that was by agreement, again, with the Pakistan Government; that is the way goods have been sent.

Again, that has been in violation of that agreement. This is the present position in all these places.

Now, it is all very well for hon. Members to say or to suggest that there should be a kind of major use of the army in these matters. (An Hon. Member: That is not our suggestion). We are not averse to using the army. But we do not want to use it unless the real occasion for the use of the army arises; we do not want to use it in minor matters. In so far as border protection is concerned, at the present moment, except for one small undisputed area, very small area across the river, which Pakistan has taken over, that Haripur area, Tookagram and Lakshmipur which ultimately, it has been decided, should go to Pakistan, which they have taken over, although they have taken it over improperly, there is no other area which is in their possession. And there is on the rest frequent firing across the Surma river over a stretch of miles which does some damage, presumably on both sides. That is the position. We are quite alive to this fact. But we do not wish—and we are certainly going to protect our border from any kind of incursion—but we do not wish to function in an excited or in an alarmed way and take steps which may lead to bigger-scale hostilities and make a solution of these relatively minor problems more difficult.

Now, day before yesterday, that is on the 9th of August, I received a letter from the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Presumably it was written in London where he was and where, indeed, he is. He was to have come back; he was expected back yesterday, I think. But I found from the newspapers that he is still there and has extended his stay there. Anyhow, this letter came day before yesterday and I sent a reply to it yesterday. The letter accused our Government, or our local authorities, of attacking their border, of firing across their border and of taking possession of some of

their territory, and referred to this closure of the Tripura border by them and suggested that this was a kind of retaliation to what has been done on our side and that they would open the border if this attack on them was removed and did not take place. Well, that version of theirs is not correct so far as I am concerned, and I have told him so in my reply that "you have written this letter from London, and as far as I can make out, the people who have advised you about the facts have not advised you correctly". And I referred him to the facts of the case as they were as contained in our papers. Now, I have written to him, as I said, and I expect a reply from him, maybe in a day or two, perhaps not in a day or two because he is in London, but in two or three days. That is the present position.

Now, as this matter is of such considerable interest to this House, and quite rightly, I propose to keep the House informed from time to time, if necessary every two or three days, and I shall seek your permission to make a statement as to the position. So I hardly think a discussion on the motion for adjournment will be particularly helpful.

Shri Hem Barua: What has happened to Lakhimpur? We agreed with Pakistan on the demarcation of our frontier. Because there were certain ambiguities in it, they have in a concealed way, not an organised way, cut out a certain part of our territory, claiming it as their own. They have done so in the case of Lakhimpur before a final settlement was arrived at by mutual discussion. What have we done? We have lost Lakhimpur in spite of the discussion that was going on.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I thought I have explained that, Sir. This particular area in Lakhimpur that they are keeping now has been agreed jointly previously by us and by the delimitation authorities to be given to Pakistan. But it was further agreed that

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]
these transfers should not take place till the mutual transfer from both sides would start.

Shri Hem Barua: That is what I am saying.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know. We have told them that it is wrong to take unilateral action and occupy it till that mutual transfer takes place on both sides.

Shri Hem Barua: Have we drawn the attention of the Pakistan Prime Minister, who is in London now, to this point particularly?

Mr. Speaker: It is no doubt a serious matter to be looked into. There were skirmishes on the eastern border for a long time. But they seem to have assumed a high and serious proportion. But the hon Prime Minister has explained to us in a detailed manner the steps that have been taken by them. It is not as if they are looking at it from a distance. If necessary, they will rush to the scene and see that the whole thing is settled. The matter seems to relate to a border dispute and not to any aggression from one side to the other. The Prime Minister has stated that the dispute would be settled at a high level and, if necessary, he would himself take part in that. Before that he wants the Secretaries from both sides to consider this matter. He has also promised that he will keep the House informed from time to time of the developments in the matter. So, if there is any further serious development, all those matters will be brought to our notice and we will certainly have an opportunity to discuss the matter, if necessary. At this stage there is no need for any discussion. All that can be said has been said, suggestions have been received and all that is possible is being done and the House will be kept informed. Under these circumstances, I do not think I am called upon to give my consent to any of these adjournment motions.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I have received a communication from you that you have disallowed the motion on the strike at Tatas. But I had also given an adjournment motion regarding the calling in of troops, which is a separate motion. That is a point that should be discussed. It has been already stated that the Prime Minister thinks that it is not necessary to use our troops against Pakistan. But is it necessary to use it to suppress strikes?

Mr. Speaker: What happens is this. Just before I enter into the House, two or three minutes before that, hon. Members bring all these adjournment motions to me. I do not know if even God himself can dispose of these adjournment motions successfully within such a short time. Now, *prima facie*, I say that these adjournment motions need not be allowed. But if any hon. Member has any submission to make, I will certainly consider them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I point out .

Mr. Speaker: Not now. I will go to my chamber, where I will be available. If necessary, I will bring it up tomorrow. But let it not encourage all members whose adjournment motions have been dismissed or rejected to come to me and seek some remedy. That can be done only in exceptional cases.

13.24 hrs.

DEATH OF SHRI RAIZADA HANS RAJ

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Raizada Hans Raj, who passed away at Dalhousie on the 18th May, 1958; at the age of 85.

Raizada Hans Raj was a well-known and respected member of the former Central Assembly in the years 1923, 1929, 1935 and 1945.

I am sure the House will join with me in conveying our condolence to the family of Raizada Hans Raj.

The House may stand in silence for a minute to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a minute.

13.25 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY ACT

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 912, dated the 24th May, 1958, under sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-736/58.]

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE PRESIDENT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table, under provisions of Article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution a copy of each of the following Ordinances promulgated by the President since the termination of the Fourth Session of Second Lok Sabha :—

- (1) The Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Ordinance, 1958 (No. 1 of 1958). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-737/58.]
- (2) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958 (No. 2 of 1958). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-738/58.]
- (3) The Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Ordinance, 1958 (No. 3 of 1958) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-739/58.]

- (4) The Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958 (No. 4 of 1958). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-740/58.]
- (5) The Sugar Export Promotion Ordinance, 1958 (No. 5 of 1958). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-741/58.]
- (6) The Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Ordinance, 1958 (No. 6 of 1958). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-742/58.]

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions shown against each :—

- (1) Supplementary statement No. IV, Fourth Session, 1958 of Second Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No. 38.]
- (2) Supplementary statement No. VII, Third Session, 1957 of Second Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 39.]
- (3) Supplementary statement No. XIII, Second Session, 1957 of Second Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 40.]
- (4) Supplementary statement No. XIII, First Session, 1957 of Second Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 41.]
- (5) Supplementary statement No. IX, Fifteenth Session, 1957 of First Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 42.]

AMENDMENT TO THE CINEMATOGRAPH (CENSORSHIP) RULES

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): On behalf of Dr. Keekar, I beg to lay on the

[Shri A. C. Joshi]

Table, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, a copy of the Notification No. GSR 566, dated the 5th July, 1958, making certain further amendment to the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-748/58.]

AMENDMENTS TO THE RUBBER RULES, 1955

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section 3 of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947, a copy of the Notification No. GSR 620, dated the 19th July, 1958, making certain further amendments to the Rubber Rules, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-749/58.]

AMENDMENTS TO JUTE TEXTILES (CONTROL) ORDER

Shri Kanungo: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 1552, dated the 7th July, 1956, making certain amendments to the Jute Textiles (Control) Order, 1956 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-750/58.]

AMENDMENTS TO TEA RULES

Shri Kanungo: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 119 of the Tea Act, 1953, a copy of the Notification No. GSR 554, dated the 5th July, 1958, making certain further amendment to the Tea Rules, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-751/58.]

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION No. 1910.

Shri Kanungo: I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of the statement correcting the reply given on the 29th April, 1958, to a supplementary by R. Ramanathan Chettiar on Starred Question No. 1910, regarding Installation of Automatic Looms. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-752/58.]

REPORTS OF TARIFF COMMISSION

Shri Kanungo: On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, a copy of each of the following papers:—

- (1) Report (1958) of the Tariff Commission on the Revision of Fair Prices payable to Cement Producers.
- (2) Government Resolution No. Com-8(5)/58, dated the 30th June, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-753/58.]
- (3) Report (1958) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Bichromates Industry.
- (4) Government Resolution No. 9(1)-TR/58, dated the 1st August, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-754/58.]

AMENDMENT TO THE NON-FERROUS METALS CONTROL ORDER

Shri Kanungo: On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of the Notification No. SO. 1384, dated 15th July, 1958, making certain amendment to the Non-Ferrous Metals Control Order, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-755/58.]

SUMMARY OF INDIAN LABOUR CON- FERENCE PROCEEDINGS

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Summary of Proceedings of the Sixteenth Session of the Indian Labour Conference held at Nainital in May 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-756/58.]

AMENDMENT TO THE EMPLOYEES' PRO- VIDENT FUNDS SCHEME

Shri Abid Ali: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section

A Summary of Work

7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 a copy of the Notification No. GSR 482, dated 14th June, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-757/58.]

**REPORT re: CENTRAL BHOWRAH
COLLIERY ACCIDENT**

Shri Abid Ali: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Court of Inquiry about the accident which occurred on the 20th February, 1958 in the Central Bhowrah Colliery. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-758/58.]

**STATEMENT REGARDING RATIFICATION OF
I.L.O. CONVENTION**

Shri Abid Ali: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement regarding the ratification by India of I.L.O. Convention (No. 100) concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-759/58.]

12.19 hrs.

**DIRECTIONS BY THE SPEAKER
UNDER THE RULES OF PROCEDURE**

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of Direction No. 16A and Amendments to Directions Nos. 16, 17 and 78 issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

**PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES—
A SUMMARY OF WORK**

Secretary: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the "Parliamentary Committees—A Summary of Work" pertaining to the Fourth Session of the Second Lok Sabha.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table the following three Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 5th May, 1958:—

- (1) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1958.
- (2) The Gift-tax Bill, 1958.
- (3) The Indian Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following seven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 5th May, 1958:—

- (1) The Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Port Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
- (2) The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1958.
- (3) The Indian Oaths (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
- (4) The Hyderabad Securities Contracts Regulation (Repeal) Bill, 1958.
- (5) The Probation of Offenders Bill, 1958.
- (6) The Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Bill, 1958.
- (7) The Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

**CENTRAL SALES TAX (SECOND
AMENDMENT) BILL**

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

Sardar Hukam Singh: I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Central Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1958.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION No. 2037

Shri Kanungo: Sir, the statement is a fairly long one. May I lay it on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Kanungo: I beg to lay a statement on the Table, correcting the reply given on the 7th May, 1958 to supplementaries by Shri Frank Anthony and Sardar Hukam Singh on Starred Question No. 2037 regarding export of monkeys.

Statement

In answer to a supplementary question asked by Shri Frank Anthony in connection with Starred Question No. 2037 with regard to part (b) of the question, "is it a fact that Government has destroyed the business of Messrs. Patterson Ltd. the largest exporters of monkeys by assuming culpability in spite of the matter being *sub judice*", my answer was, "Yes Sir, The export permit was cancelled because there is a case in the criminal court. As soon as the court comes to a decision, we will consider the matter."

In connection with the same question Sardar Hukam Singh asked a supplementary question: "May I know whether the Government has considered during the last three months the question of allowing Messrs. Patterson Ltd. to continue the export of monkeys till they are found guilty so that Government may not lose Rs. 6 lakhs to 8 lakhs of foreign exchange every year." My answer to this was "We have permitted the firm to honour the commitments which were made earlier. No new licence has been issued to them."

The correct position is that the export licence to Messrs. Patterson Limited has not been cancelled and Messrs. Patterson Limited are not being prosecuted in any Criminal Court. The issue of export licences to another firm viz. Messrs. Vita

Limited, the Directors of which were being prosecuted in a Criminal Court in Delhi, had been suspended.

13-21 hrs.

STATEMENT REGARDING MAJOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): This is also a big statement containing more than three pages. Shall I lay it on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. It may be circulated to all members.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I beg to lay a statement on the Table regarding major railway accidents which occurred since the termination of the Fourth Session of Second Lok Sabha.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: This morning's newspapers carried a report that there was a serious accident to a goods train near Ariyalur where 24 wagons have been washed away. I would suggest that the statement should make a reference to that also.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have included that also in the statement.

Statement

In pursuance of the assurance, that I gave to the House during the course of the Debates in the Third Session, I now rise to make a statement on unfortunate Major Accidents which have occurred on the Indian Government Railways since the House last adjourned in May 1958. It is with great regret that I have to mention that during this intervening recess period, of all the accidents which occurred recently, the one which took place at Chamaraaj station of the Western Railway, is the most tragic.

1. Derailment of 35 Up Kirti Express at Chamaraaj on 21st May 1958.

On the night of 20th-21st May 1958, at about 1.24 hours, No. 35 Up Kirti Express, ex. Porbunder to Mehsana, while entering Chamaraj, a non-interlocked station on the Viramgam-Rajkot, Metre Gauge Section of the Western Railway, got derailed.

On the night of the accident, prior to the passage of Kirti Express, three Down goods trains passed in succession. The trailing points for the trains were trailed through and burst. Thereafter, it appears that, without following the procedure laid down for reception of trains, signals for the passage of Kirti Express over the loop line were lowered. This train then passed over the points in a facing direction which had been burst previously and in consequence, the engine and five coaches next to it went over to the loop line, while the next three coaches took the main line. The engine and the first six coaches got derailed, tilted and capsized, the seventh and eighth coaches derailed but stood upright and balance of six coaches remained on the track.

Unfortunately, the accident took a heavy toll of lives. 21 persons died on the spot and 2 on way to Hospital. 56 persons were injured. The injuries to 35 of them were of a serious nature. Prompt relief arrangements were made and the injured were removed to the nearest hospitals, where 8 persons succumbed to their injuries, bringing the number of dead to 31. The cost of damage to Railway property is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 70,000/-.

A statutory enquiry into the accident was held by the Government Inspector of Railways, Bombay. Departmental proceedings were instituted against the Station Master, two Pointsmen on duty at Chamaraj and the Driver of the Kirti Express and they have been dismissed. They have also been arrested by the Police.

Shri T. U. Mehta, District and Sessions Judge, Zillah Division, Surendranagar, has been appointed as Claims

Commissioner for dealing with all the claims for compensation arising out of this accident.

Besides this, there were two other major accidents, one each on the Central and the North-Eastern Railways viz:—

2. Collision between K. 11 and K. 13 Local trains at Diva Station on the Central Railway on 24th June 1958.

On 24th June, 1958, at about 07.05 hours, No. K. 11 Down Bombay-Kalyan Local Train was standing on the Down Local line outside the Down Main Home Signal of Diva station on the Bombay-Kalyan Quadruple Line, Broad Gauge Section of the Central Railway. No. K. 13 Dn. Bombay-Kalyan Local from Mumbra, a station in the rear, also came on the same line and collided into the rear of K. 11 Dn. As a result of this, the first two coaches of K. 13 Dn. got derailed. The remaining six coaches of this train and all the eight coaches of K. 11 Dn., however, remained on the track. The Motorman of K. 13 Dn. was killed on the spot and four other persons including one railway servant succumbed to their injuries in the hospitals subsequently. Five persons received grievous and 27 other minor injuries. The cost of damage to Railway property is assessed at Rs. 51,000/-.

The Government Inspector of Railways, has enquired into the accident. Some arrests have been made by the Police.

3. Derailment of 2 Dn. Avadh-Tirhut Mail between Samastipur and Ujiarpur on 13th July 1958.

At about 0.25 hours on 13th July 1958, while No. 2 Down Avadh-Tirhut Mail was running between Samastipur and Ujiarpur stations on the Samastipur-Barauni Main Line, Metre Gauge Section of the North Eastern Railway, the Engine tender and 8 bogies next to the engine got derailed, resulting in the death of 4 persons at the spot and injuries to 40 others, 12 of them

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

grievously. Subsequently, two of the seriously injured persons also succumbed to their injuries in the hospital, bringing the total death roll to 6.

The Government Inspector of Railways, Lucknow (at Calcutta) who has held his inquiry into this accident has come to the provisional conclusion that the derailment was the result of the track having been tampered with by some person or persons unknown. Police have arrested 3 men.

I would also like to inform the House about an accident to a Goods train which occurred at about 14.12 hours on 9th August 1958 between Ariyalur and Kallagam stations on the Trichinopoly-Villupuram Chord line of the Southern Railway, while No. 2264 Up Goods train was passing over the bridge at mile 170/10-14. The engine and the first six wagons passed safely but the following 27 wagons derailed, out of which 24 capsized and fell into the Marudayar river. There were no casualties.

It would be recalled that two years ago a tragic accident involving a passenger train occurred at the same bridge due to a breach in the approach. The Chief Engineer, Southern Railway has inspected the bridge and has reported that the bridge and its approaches are intact. The bridge has, however, been only slightly damaged as a result of the accident. From preliminary reports, it is understood that there was a heavy rain and gale at the time the Goods train was passing over the bridge. The water level in the river at that time was reported to be only 5 feet from the bed and well below the bottom of the girders. A bridge watchman is posted on this bridge.

An enquiry by Heads of Departments of the Southern Railway has been ordered and the cause of the accident will be known on receipt of their report.

12-23 hrs.

REPORT OF KERALA AND MADRAS FOOD POISONING CASES ENQUIRY COMMISSION

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): This is a statement regarding action taken on the report of Kerala and Madras Food Poisoning Cases Enquiry Commission. It is a fairly long one—two and three-quarter pages. If you will permit me, I will lay it on the Table of the House, as also a copy of the Report of Kerala and Madras Food Poisoning Cases Enquiry Commission. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-764/58.]

Mr. Speaker: Yes. It may be circulated also.

Statement

The Government of India appointed a Commission of Enquiry to enquire into the recent food poisoning cases in the States of Kerala and Madras with the following members:

1. Mr. Justice J. C. Shah, Judge, High Court, Bombay (Chairman).
2. Major-General Swarup Narain, Principal, Armed Forces Medical College, Poona (Member).
3. Capt. T. B. Bose, Chief Surveyor with the Government of India, Ministry of Transport and Communications (Member).

The Commission commenced the enquiry on the 6th June, 1958 and submitted its Report to Government on July 5, 1958. The Report was released to the Press on the 12th July, 1958. Copies were also sent to the State Governments on the 17th July, 1958. I am laying on the Table of the Sabha a copy of the Report.

2. The Government of India have accepted the findings recorded by the Commission. As regards legal liability, the views of the Government of India have been conveyed to the Governments of Kerala and Bombay.

In the meanwhile the Kerala Government have registered cases against M/S. D. N. Nakhate of Chika Ltd., Bombay (2) V. V. Dabke, Shipping Agent, Bombay, (3) A. A. Jaffar, Captain, S. S. Jai Hind, Bombay, (4) G. Gopinath Kaimal, Chief Officer, S. S. Jai Hind, Bombay, (5) Sandhil, Second Officer, S. S. Jai Hind, Bombay, (6) Ibrahim Rajee Pathan, Cargo Supervisor, Bombay, (7) Rattansey Panchan, Steamer Agent, Cochin, (8) Albert Fernandez, Cargo Supervisor, Cochin and (9) P. C. Varkey, Agent, A. V. Thomas & Company, Cochin. under sections 304A and 284 IPC

M/S Jaffar, Gopinath Kaimal and Sandhil of the S. S. Jai Hind have also been prosecuted under Section 225 of the Indian Shipping Act XXI of 1923.

3. The Commission made a special recommendation regarding the disposal of the foodstuffs seized by the Kerala Government and 15 general recommendations relating to the steps to be taken for the prevention of such occurrences in future.

4. As regards the Special Recommendation, the Commission recommended that the foodstuffs should be released only after certain tests are gone through. This recommendation was examined by the Technical Advisers of the Health Ministry who endorsed the views of the Commission. The attention of the Kerala Government was drawn to the special recommendation and they have accepted it.

5. The 15 general recommendations are of a comprehensive character relating to manufacture, storage, transport, distribution and use of insecticides and visualise provision by way of statute or by way of regulation. The Government of India have accepted the recommendations in principle. These recommendations were examined carefully and it was decided that their implementation should be in two parts, namely (1) those in regard to which decisions could be taken within a short time and

(2) those which will take a comparatively longer time to decide. In pursuance of this decision, those insecticides which are highly toxic to man have been notified as 'Poisons' under the Poisons Act, 1919. The State Governments have also been advised to declare these insecticides as 'Poisons' under the relevant State acts. This declaration of the insecticides as 'Poisons' will enable immediate and effective measures to be taken for their storage, packing, sale and labelling. In addition, these insecticides will also come under the category of "Dangerous Goods" for the purposes of transport by sea or by rail and will be subject to all the restrictions which are at present applicable under the rules made under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act and the Indian Railways Act.

6. In addition, the following concurrent action is also being taken:—

(1) The State Governments have been requested to regulate the storage, packing, labelling and sale of such insecticides by making suitable rules under the Poisons Act.

(2) Pending standardisation of specifications for containers for these insecticides and their formulations, it has been decided that the containers for such insecticides should be the same in quality and kind as those in which such insecticides are being imported.

(3) Steps are being taken to enforce strictly the safety measures in the factories manufacturing, formulating or packing these insecticides and to take special precautions in relation to containers, packing, labelling and protective measures to be afforded to workmen.

(4) Steps are being taken to ensure that import trade control licences are issued only to sole agents of manufacturers of such insecticides.

(5) Immediate steps are also being taken to educate the users of insecticides through NES Blocks, Gram

[Shri Karmarkar]

Sewaks, Gram Panchayats, District Boards, Extension Officers etc. about the precautions to be taken in the use of such insecticides.

7. The action mentioned above will meet fully the special recommendation made by the Commission in regard to the disposal of the seized foodstuffs and partly the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 10th and 11th recommendations out of the 15 general recommendations made by the Commission. Those parts of the recommendations which will require a comparatively longer time for a decision, are under examination.

13-30 hrs.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Kane (Buldana): I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Merchant Shipping Bill, 1958, be extended upto the 21st August, 1958."

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Merchant Shipping Bill, 1958, be extended upto the 21st August, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

ARMED FORCES (ASSAM AND MANIPUR) SPECIAL POWERS BILL*

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to enable certain special powers to be conferred upon members of the armed forces in

disturbed areas in the State of Assam and the Union territory of Manipur.

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to enable certain special powers to be conferred upon members of the armed forces in disturbed areas in the State of Assam and the Union territory of Manipur."

The motion was adopted.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I introduce the Bill

STATEMENT REGARDING ARMED FORCES (ASSAM AND MANIPUR) SPECIAL POWERS ORDINANCE

Pandit G. B. Pant: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Ordinance, 1958, as required under Rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-737/58.]

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Pandit G. B. Pant: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT REGARDING CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

Pandit G. B. Pant: I lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958, as required under Rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha [Placed in Library See No LT-738/58]

MINERAL OILS (ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE AND CUSTOMS) BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy and collection of additional duties of excise and customs on certain mineral oils

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy and collection of additional duties of excise and customs as certain mineral oils"

The motion was adopted

†Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill

STATEMENT REGARDING MINERAL OILS (ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE AND CUSTOMS) ORDINANCE

Shri Morarji Desai: I lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons, for immediate legislation by the Mineral Oils (Additional duties of Excise and Customs) Ordinance, 1958, as required under Rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha [Placed in Library. See No LT-742/58.]

WORKING JOURNALISTS (FIXATION OF RATES OF WAGES) BILL*

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the fixation of rates of wages in respect of working journalists and for matters connected therewith

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the fixation of rates of wages in respect of working journalists and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted

Shri Nanda I introduce the Bill

STATEMENT REGARDING WORKING JOURNALISTS (FIXATION OF RATES OF WAGES) ORDINANCE

Shri Nanda. I lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Ordinance, 1958, as required under Rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha [Placed in Library See No LT-739/58]

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal) This may be circulated

Mr. Speaker: Yes Hon Members who want copies will get copies All Statements regarding all Ordinances may be circulated

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (BANKING COMPANIES) DECISION AMENDMENT BILL*

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 11-8-58.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Nanda]
Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955"

The motion was adopted.

Shri Nanda: I introduce the Bill.

RAJGHAT SAMADHI (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I introduce the Bill.

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastha): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I have to oppose it.

Mr. Speaker: Let me first place the motion before the House.

Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915."

श्री बजरत्न सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): श्रीमन् मुझे इस बिल के इंट्रोडक्शन स्टेज पर ही इसका विरोध करने के लिये मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। उस सेशन के बीच में प्रेजिडेंट की तरफ से जो आर्डिनेन्स निकाला गया, उस को खत्म करने के लिये मैंने भ्रमण से एक प्रस्ताव की सूचना दी थी। श्रीमन् ने कृपा कर के उस की अनुमति दी है जिस पर बहस होने को है।

इस का विरोध करने की मेरी मंशा यह है कि जो ऐक्ट पहले से चला आ रहा था, जिस के अनुसार बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी का कार्य चल रहा था, उस के अलावा न तो किसी आर्डिनेन्स की जरूरत थी, जिस को खत्म करने की मैंने प्रार्थना की है और न जो आर्डिनेन्स आज है उस को कानून का रूप देने के लिये किसी बिल को लाने की जरूरत है। जो सन् १९५१ का ऐक्ट है उसी से यूनिवर्सिटी का काम विधिवत् चल सकता है। वहां पर कोई ऐसी स्थिति नहीं थी जिस के लिये किसी आर्डिनेन्स की जरूरत पड़ती। इस लिये इसी स्टेज पर मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार आर्डिनेन्स को वापस ले और सन् १९५१ का जो ऐक्ट है उसी के मुताबिक यूनिवर्सिटी का काम चलने दे।

यह बहुत ही गम्भीर प्रश्न है। बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी के कार्य को सन् १९४२ के जमाने में भी, जब कि यहां पर ब्रिटिश हुकूमत थी, इस यूनिवर्सिटी के संस्थापक पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय, जेल में रह कर चलाते रहे। उस वक्त की सरकार की भी हिम्मत नहीं पड़ी कि यह यूनिवर्सिटी के काम में कोई बाधा देती, लेकिन आज बड़े बकसोस के साथ यह महकूस करना पड़ रहा है, कि हमारी

सरकार जो युनिवर्सिटी की दिन प्रति दिन की कार्यवाहियाँ हैं, उन में इस प्रकार बदल देती है, और उस की जो प्रदानोमी बर्बाद स्वतंत्रता है, उस को खत्म करना चाहती है। इस लिये मैं इस बिल के इंट्रोडक्शन का विरोध करता हूँ।

Shri Vajpayee: Will you allow me, Sir,.....

Mr. Speaker: No. Only one Member who wants to oppose may speak. Immediately the hon. Minister makes a statement. We do not go into details and arguments.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I do not think the House would expect me to go into the details at this stage as to why it was necessary to bring about an Ordinance and why it is necessary to introduce this Bill. I propose to satisfy the House fully when this measure comes for discussion. Government are convinced that it was necessary in the interests of the University to bring about the Ordinance and that it is also necessary in the interests of the University to introduce this Bill. I, therefore, beg leave to introduce the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT REGARDING BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958, as required under

Rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-740/58.]

ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND REMAINS BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up for consideration the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Bill, 1958 as passed by the Rajya Sabha for which four hours have been allotted.

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to move.*

"That the Bill to provide for the preservation of ancient and historical monuments and archaeological sites and remains of national importance, for the regulation of archaeological excavations and for the protection of sculptures, carvings and other like objects, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

I do not think that in moving this Bill it is necessary for me to make any long or elaborate speech. This Bill only brings into order certain existing Bills. Before the Government of India Act of 1935, the executive authority under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, was vested in what were then called the Local Governments. When the Government of India Act, 1935, was enacted, the subject matter of the Act of 1904 was brought within Entry 15 of the Federal List, and in the Adaptation Order of 1937, the expression 'Local Government' was changed into 'Central Government', thus vesting the executive authority in the Central Government. When the Constitution was passed, a distinction was made and these ancient monuments, historical monuments and archaeological sites and remains were put into three different groups. In

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

Entry No. 67 of the Union List, we have "ancient and historical monuments and records and archaeological sites and remains, declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance". Then, in Entry No. 12 of the State List we have "ancient and historical monuments and records other than those declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance", and Entry No. 40 in the Concurrent List includes "archaeological sites and remains other than those declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance". The Adaptation Order of 1950 did not, however, make any adaptation in the Act of 1904. The result therefore was that while the national monuments could still be governed by the Act of 1904, the monuments which were not of national importance were left without any specific authority for the State Government to act. In 1951 the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Act was enacted in order to give effect to Entry No. 67 of the Union List. Under this Act, a number of monuments and archaeological sites and remains were declared to be of national importance. Therefore, so far as national monuments are concerned, the position is fairly clear, but so far as the other monuments are concerned, it is not very clear where exactly they lie. As a result of the Government of India Act of 1935, the State Governments did not have any executive authority in carrying out the necessary action in preserving these monuments, and therefore these monuments were left in, one may say, almost a state of suspension. It was, therefore, thought that in order to regularise the position, we should have one consolidated Act.

So far as the national monuments are concerned, at present the national monuments are enumerated in the three Acts which have been passed—

the Act of 1951 which I have mentioned, then the amending Act of 1953 which by a curious combination of circumstances became Act 3 of 1954, and the amending Act of 1956 which was Act 70 of 1956. These three Acts give the entire list of the national monuments and the archaeological sites. Since the 1904 Act applies to them, their position is clear, but as I have stated a moment ago, so far as those monuments which are not of national importance are concerned, the position remains indefinite: It was thought desirable that we should have one consolidated Act instead of depending upon three or four different Acts in order to deal with the national monuments, and the present Bill, is, therefore, a self-contained law at the Centre dealing with the ancient monuments of national importance falling under Entry No. 67 of the Union and also the archaeological sites and remains falling under Entry No. 40 of the Concurrent List. In this way, all possibility of any confusion with regard to jurisdiction will be eliminated, and we shall have a clear law so far as the national monuments are concerned.

13-44 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

So far as monuments which are not of national importance are concerned, the State Governments have been requested to enact their own legislation, and according to the information available with me, three State Governments have already passed such legislation, viz., Orissa, U.P., and West Bengal.

Bombay also has framed a Bill, but as far as I am aware, this Bill has not yet been enacted. And some of the former B States had their own legislation and these also are in operation—as for example in Rajasthan, in what was formerly the State of Hyderabad and in Mysore.

The present Bill, as I have said a moment ago, is really in order to bring together the existing Acts, and therefore the present Bill is broadly modelled on the Act of 1904.

There are a few changes which have become necessary in course of time and in order to make the working of the Act more satisfactory.

The first of these is that under the old Act of 1904, the Collector had been given very wide jurisdiction and in fact, the Government of India depended very largely upon the Collector for carrying out many of the purposes of the Ancient Monuments Act. It has been found that this is not a completely satisfactory state of affairs, and therefore, in the present Bill it is provided that the Director-General or his representatives will be responsible for carrying out the functions under this Act.

Then, the second change is that as a result of the amendment of the Constitution, we are now in a position to go back to the situation which existed under the 1904 Act. In the 1904 Act, an ancient monument could be declared to be an ancient monument by a simple notification in the Gazette. When the Constitution was framed, this power was taken away and it had been laid down that on every occasion when a monument had to be declared as one of national importance, a new Bill had to be enacted. This has caused a certain amount of difficulty. I have already mentioned that three Bills had to be passed in the course of the last five or six years in order to bring this list up-to-date. Therefore, in the Constitution (Amendment) Act it has now been provided that monuments may be declared to be of national importance by a notification and provision has been made with only this change that in the Act of 1904 one month's notice was given, whereas under the new proposals two months notice will be given.

There is also one other slight change. In the old Act, the monument was at first declared to be one of national importance and then after a month Government could revise its attitude. At the end of one month, Government could confirm or withdraw the notice. Instead of that, we have now provided that the Government should only issue a notice about their intention to declare it as a monument of national importance and at the end of two months, a decision will be taken in the matter.

Another difficulty which we have found in the working of the old Act was that there were certain protected monuments which were owned by private persons and in some cases they refused to enter into an agreement with the Central Government for the proper maintenance of the monuments. The Bill now provides that where an owner of a protected monument refuses to enter into such an agreement, the Central Government may make an order for the maintenance of the monument which shall be binding on the owner. I am sure this provision does not require any explanation. There are important monuments, and if the owners, for any reason whatsoever, want to neglect them, it is the duty of the nation to see that these monuments are not in any way damaged or in any way allowed to fall into disrepair or ruin.

Provision has also been made in the present Bill for the restriction of building operations etc., on or around protected monuments and sites. This also is self-evident because if ugly structures are allowed to be built anywhere near the ancient monument, it very often disturbs the entire harmony of the place and also takes away from the value of the ancient monument or site.

Another provision which is now being introduced is for compulsory purchase of antiquities of historical or archaeological importance on payment of compensation. Here also, I think

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

it is not necessary to explain the provision. If there are antiquities which ought to be preserved for the nation, Government should have the power of purchasing them on payment of suitable compensation.

Another new feature in the present Bill is that power is being taken to regulate excavations in archaeological sites which are not declared to be of national importance. So far as archaeological sites of national importance are concerned, it is obvious that in such cases any excavation will be under the control, and with the guidance of the Director-General of Archaeology, but there are important sites which may not at present be declared to be of national importance, and there is a danger that there may be unskilled or unscientific excavation in such areas, and as a result of that very valuable material for the historian and archaeologist may be destroyed. It has therefore been provided that in future in such operations, the advice and the general guidance of the Director-General of Archaeology should be available.

These are the broad features in which the present Bill differs from the old Act which has otherwise been found to be satisfactory. As I said at the beginning, it is not necessary that a Bill like this should require any long introductory speech. I think all sections of the House will be united in giving support to a Bill of this type which wishes to preserve for the nation its very ancient and rich heritage.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the preservation of ancient and historical monuments and archaeological sites and remains of national importance, for the regulations of archaeological excavations and for the protection of

sculptures, carvings and other like objects, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a pleasure, after having participated earlier this morning in somewhat bellicose discussion, to turn to this Bill which is of a non-controversial nature, and which I have no hesitation in giving the welcome which was sought by my friend the Minister.

In this House, we have very often made it very clear that as far as our archaeological treasure is concerned, we are always keen to give whatever assistance that Government needs in order to maintain that treasure for the delectation of generations yet unborn. Every opportunity, therefore, of arming the Government with such measures as would enable it to preserve our monuments and our antiquities in the proper fashion is very welcome to this House. But since we are discussing this Bill about ancient monuments and archaeological sites, it is only natural for us to take advantage of the occasion to point out certain lacunae which seem to exist in regard to the working of the Archaeological Department, because it is only very rarely that such opportunities present themselves to us.

It is a good thing that Government is now trying to make a serious effort for protecting our monuments and at the same time to look after all kinds of antiquarian objects including manuscripts, epigraphs, and works of art or craftsmanship.

I would like, first of all, to refer to the idea that perhaps in regard to the declaration of certain antiquities as being of national importance, a procedure which might preferably be followed is that the State Governments and other regional record offices

should make a periodic examination of whatever is within the ambit of their jurisdiction and report on those which ought to be declared as being of national importance. There are regional record offices, and certain State Governments take an amount of interest in archaeological matters, and if there is a more lively co-operation between the Central Government and the State Governments in regard to the determination of those objects which should be declared to be of national importance, then, perhaps, that would be a better way of determining which exactly of our antiquities should be declared to be of that character.

I wish also to say that as far as the manuscripts are concerned and also such other antiquarian objects, many are in the possession of private individuals, and it is important that as ever that is possible, we get a proper inventory made of this treasure which lies in different hands among our people. I know that if Government declares its intention of taking over all important manuscripts and antiquarian objects in the possession of private individuals, then there might be a sort of scare. But surely, they could easily be disarmed, and their fears could be dissipated, by Government's declaration that nothing would be done which would really go against their interests. But, at the same time, it is very important that we have an inventory.

In England, a Historical Records Commission has brought out a whole series of very important documents regarding records, manuscripts etc. in the possession of different families. In our country, we have something of a Historical Records Commission, but it is more an apology for it than otherwise. But if Government has the resources, and Parliament is surely ready at any time to offer Government whatever financial assistance it needs in this regard, then, surely, the Historical Records

Commission could be so entrusted with the responsibility and powers that it could go round the country and collect these manuscripts and other antiquarian objects or at least get a proper inventory and then bring out certain publications where these manuscripts could be given some indication of, and in the introduction to such volumes, a great deal of material could be incorporated by competent historians. This task in regard to the records has not properly been done, and I fear that our National Archives so far also has not been directed in the fashion which is necessitated by the conditions of free India today.

I feel, and sometimes, I have tried to bring it to the attention of this House, that there are many inhibitions under which the administration of the National Archives suffers, and those inhibitions are good neither in reason nor for any kind of other justification. I find, for example, that there are certain very rigid rules about the utilisation of the National Archives. I do not want the National Archives to be open to all and sundry, but at the same time, wherever scholars want to utilise the National Archives, no difficulties should be placed in their way. But I know how even in regard to admission, all sorts of restrictions are given; for example, if a man goes, he gets a daily pass, when it is such a bother from day to day to get hold of a pass which enables a person only to work in the Archives for a short while. Then again, we have been told in Parliament, that records up to forty years ago are now open, but I have been told by researchers who have gone to find out something about events which happened round about the period from 1906 to 1918, the period when my friend Shri A. C. Guha, for example, was taking part in the patriotic upsurge which included the movement of revolutionary terrorism, that scholars with the best possible credentials have been refused access to certain documents relating to the period before 1918, documents which have great relevance in regard to the history of our struggle

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for freedom in this country, on the ground that those documents appertain to the terrorist activities of certain individuals among whom Shri A. C. Guha, at that time a very young person, was perhaps taking a very important part. I have been told by the scholar who was refused access to those documents that the idea given out by the authorities was that if these terroristic activities of an earlier day are now permitted to be brought into the light of day, then, perhaps in the minds of the younger generations certain terroristic ideas might be implanted. Now, this is reading history topsy-turvy, upside down and in the most perverse imaginable fashion. After all, the movement of revolutionary terrorism in the context of British rule when the Punjab and Bengal were the twin fighters of our struggle for Indian freedom, after all, the story of those days, is a story which is ennobling and inspiring, and after all, one has to reach one's own conclusion about the sociological merits or demerits of different instruments of political emancipation; but to say that today in the year of grace 1958 any reference to what happened in the historical period might implant undesirable ideas in the minds of our youth is an idea which surely I cannot accept. But this is a kind of bureaucratic excrescence which flourishes in the atmosphere of the National Archives, and I do feel something ought to be done about it. Actually, when this Bill was at an earlier stage in the guise of...

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): What will happen in the case of those ...

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I do not yield.

When the Rajya Sabha was carrying on discussion of it, it was circulated for purposes of opinion, and a scholar had suggested that there should be periodic inspection of the National Archives by a competent body appointed by the Historical Records Commission or by Parliament. I feel Parliament ought to have a say in this

matter. We know our limitations very much so, but at the same time we would like to be associated with others who are much more worthy in regard to this kind of thing and to find out what exactly is being done in the National Archives, so that we want our archival law not only to be put on a proper basis but also the archival administration to be in tune with the spirit of our country today.

Now, I should turn to the question of antiquities and I fear that Government in spite of its profession from time to time is not giving adequate encouragement to the prosecution of archaeological excavation in the manner that it should. I refer to archaeological discoveries recently made in the lower Gangetic Valley under the auspices mainly of the Ashutosh Museum of Calcutta University. There it has been found that the remains of Chandraketu Garh some 35 miles down Calcutta suggest how a port was there rivalling Tamralipti, rivalling Saptagram of a later date, and in the lower Gangetic Valley certain discoveries have been made in regard to the period between the Maurya and the Gupta Age.

14.00 hrs.

Now, these are very important things. They link up different regions of India. The cultural unity of India is being tangibly demonstrated by the discovery in disparate parts of our country of archaeological relics of a very early day. Therefore, I feel that this kind of archaeological work which is being conducted in conditions of great penury by Calcutta University should receive the kind of assistance which, I fear, has so far not been forthcoming. I know that about Rs. 5000 has been granted by the Government of India to the Ashutosh Museum for this purpose, and the Ashutosh Museum, which is dependent upon Calcutta University's generosity, is hard put to it even to run its apparatus from day to day. Unless there is

ample provision made, this work cannot be done. I do not know why a footling little sum of Rs. 5000 is given for the purpose of excavation in the lower Gangetic valley by a Government for which lakhs and crores do not seem to matter a bit.

Then, I want to draw the attention of my hon. friend, the Minister, to another report which has recently reached me and which is extremely disquieting. I have hesitation in giving full credence to this report, but it comes to me from a person who is very eminent in Bengal, who is very well known to the hon. Minister, who is perhaps the leading poet writing in Bengali today. Lately, he went to Konarak and Bhuvaneshwar in Orissa. He saw in Konarak scenes which he could only describe as vandalistic. Konarak is one of the greatest glories of our country. It is a place where the Prime Minister goes often to refresh his soul, so to speak. Really, Konarak is one of those wonderful places of pilgrimage which should be a compulsory place of visit as far as our students are concerned, as far as everybody is concerned if that was possible. Now in Konarak, which is a gem of architecture, about which adjectives fail to give an idea of its wonderful beauty, in the name of repair certain things are being done which are absolutely vandalistic. I am told of sculptures being removed; I am told of sculptures, in the name of repair, being glossed over by all kinds of cement work. I am told of a wall being put up; I am told of broken pieces of sculpture being thrown all over the place.

If you happen to know something about those people who go about selling curios in Calcutta, who go to the houses of the rich, the collectors—not the Government Collectors, but those who collect these pieces of antiquity—in Calcutta there is now a kind of bullish atmosphere in the market for curios, and they are talking about Konarak curios being available because something like vandalistic work is going on in Konarak.

I am told that in Bhuvaneshwar also in the Rajrani Temple, proper precautions are not being taken in order to preserve the beauty of that wonderful piece of architecture. This sort of thing happens. I am going to pass on to the Minister the communication which I have got from this particular person in Calcutta in regard to Konarak and Bhuvaneshwar and I hope that proper steps are going to be taken about the preservation of our antiquities.

I feel, therefore, that in regard to our architectural and sculptural treasure, we are at one with Government in helping them as much as possible. But speaking of this problem, I am reminded of something which gives a periodic anguish, and that is in regard to the Nagarjunakonda area. I do not yet know what is going to happen about it. I have been told here that in a short while the irrigation project there would be complete and the whole area would be under water. I do not know what progress has been made in regard to the museum which is going to be put up in the hill there. I do not have any idea about it. But on the whole, it gives me a stab in the heart to be reminded of this, that one of the most wonderful relics, one of those sites which we should have clasped to our hearts and shown to all the world, has now been demolished only because we could not get a reconciliation with our financial necessities, only because we could not spend at one time Rs. 5 crores extra. So many crores have gone down the drain, but we have not spent about Rs. 5 crores extra so that we could have the Nandikonda Dam as well as preservation of the Nagarjunakonda relics. But anyhow what has happened cannot now be prevented; what has gone down the drain is now absolutely impossible of recovery. But that reminds me how responsible we ought to feel in regard to the preservation of our historic treasures, and if Government wakes up even late surely Government will have all the co-operation which it seeks from Parliament. With these words of mine and

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with these humble suggestions which I have put before the Minister, I support the Bill which, generally speaking, is certainly welcome to the House.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a welcome Bill. I think this Bill will receive the best wishes of everybody in this House. We are glad that after all the Government have taken some steps to fill up the lacuna in the preservation of our ancient monuments and records. This was not properly done during the regime of the British Government nor even during the last 10 or 11 years by our own national Government.

14-07 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

India has no written history. Her history was to be reconstructed from ancient monuments, sculptural remains, architectural remains and all those things. So it is all the more important for us that these things should be preserved and carefully studied.

We may say that the study of ancient history started with Sir William Jones when he identified Sandrocattas mentioned in Magasthenes's report as Chandra Gupta. That was then considered a solid ground in the most undependable background of Indian history. Another landmark was when Princep deciphered Brahmi and Kharasthi scripts and thereby he could identify Priyadarshi with Ashoka in the inscriptions on Ashoka's pillars. I mention these things simply to draw the attention of the Minister and of the department to the memory of these two gentlemen. We have now developed a sort of crusading zeal to wipe out everything and remove any trace of European influence on our country and our history. Statues are being removed, street names are being changed. I do not mind that. Surely, there are certain names which would jar on our ears, which would wound

our national pride, but there are certain foreign names to which we should not be niggardly in paying our respects. There is a dingy winding street in Calcutta bearing the name of Princep. Nobody cares to know who this man was, but we owe much to him in the unravelling of ancient Indian history from the realm of oblivion. Similarly, Sir William Jones may be called the pioneer in the study of ancient Indian civilisation and culture. I wish this department takes some steps to perpetuate the memory of such pioneers, even though they may be foreigners. They did clearly commendable service to our nation and we should not forget that.

Another name also, though not of the same status, may be mentioned; that is of Cunningham who may be called the father of the Archaeological Department of the Government of India. He was the pioneer in field survey in archaeological sites.

Two other names I would like to recall in this connection. They are Indians who excavated the Indus Valley Civilisations. One is Daya Ram Sahney, who in 1921 excavated the heaps of Harappa; and the other is Rakhaldas Bannerjee, who excavated Mohenjodaro. I think this department should also do something to perpetuate the memory of these two pioneers.

Previous to the excavations of Harappa and Mohanjodaro our idea was that Indian history started about 1,500 or 2,000 B.C. But these discoveries traced back the history of India to 4,000 B.C. These are things which should be realised and we should pay our due homage to such pioneers.

Prof. Mukerjee has mentioned something about the use of the National Archives. I am thankful to him that he mentioned this thing. The period from 1902-21 or 1920 is considered almost a sealed book for even bona fide students. I have been trying for

a friend of mine who took as much part in the national struggle as myself so that he may have access to look into these records. But, I am not sure as yet whether it would be possible for him to get that permission and when. I think the Minister himself knows him. Of course, he is now a foreigner in the sense he belongs to Pakistan. But, I think, these records should not be treated with such secrecy and strictness.

I also agree with Prof. Mukerjee when he condemns Government policy on the score that this may give a clue to the revolutionary movement. Sir, on this point, I should like to differ from Shri Mukerjee in one respect. He said—the terrorist movement. That was the name given to it by the British Government to condemn it. We were not terrorists. We were revolutionaries and we conducted a revolutionary movement in 1914-18 which reached its culmination in Indo-German conspiracy. It cannot be a terrorist movement which can take part in an Indo-German conspiracy. It was merely a revolutionary movement to condemn which the British Government gave that name. I hope the Minister will see that these records may be made available to *bona fide* students, *bona fide* social workers and scholars and *bona fide* political workers so that they can make proper use of these records.

In this Bill certain rights are proposed to be taken by Government for acquiring and compulsorily purchasing monuments and antiquities. I do not know why Government has left out old records being compulsorily purchased and acquired.

Shri Humayun Kabir: These are included.

Shri A. C. Guha: I was going to ask the hon. Minister if the word 'antiquities' would also include records. I am not sure about that and I hope the hon. Minister will make sure. Otherwise, he may include somewhere ancient records also.

Only a short time ago, in a Calcutta paper, I saw a report that the original manuscript of Raja Ram Mohan Roy was burnt in a press. Of course, on further enquiries later on I learnt that that was not the original manuscript but some other papers of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. Anyhow, I do not know what is the position of the original manuscripts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. If they are not in proper custody or in public custody, I think, Government should take steps to secure those manuscripts.

I need not say anything about Raja Ram Mohan Roy whom, even before the attainment of independence, Maulana Azad used to describe as the Father of Modern India. It is not only the manuscripts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy but also of many other personalities that should be acquired by Government and kept in public custody. I hope this Bill will make certain provisions for the acquisition or compulsory purchase of such records.

There is a provision about time limit—that only anything older than 100 years should come within the purview of this Act. I do not know why such a time limit should be fixed. There may be things within 100 years which may have national importance. Sir, I hope you won't mind if, coming from Bengal, my attention first goes to Bengal....

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Shri Surendra-nath Banerjee.

Shri A. C. Guha: Surely, I would mention Shri Surendra Nath Banerjee though in later days I had almost to oppose him; still we should not forget the contribution he made in the earlier days, when it were the days of pioneers, the path-finders and the path-makers.

There are other names also. I think the hon. Minister knows those names, Rai Rajendra Lal Mitra, Rev. K. M. Banerjee, who contributed so much for the cultural renaissance of modern Bengal and De Rejio—I think the name is Deo Rejio and Shri Mukerjee

[Shri A. C. Guha]

may correct me—that teacher (Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes) and Taru Dutt. If any of their manuscripts are available, they should also be collected and kept under national control.

I would like to be excused if I mention only about Bengal. That is primarily because my knowledge is limited mostly to Bengal. That does not mean that I have no interest in similar records of other States of India.

In clause 6, there is termination of agreement and clause 17 deals with relinquishing of the guardianship. But after that there is no provision for any future maintenance of the monuments or antiquities. The Director General may come to some agreement with a private party. After sometime, the agreement is terminated. But should there not be a provision for the protection of the monument in future? Similarly, in clause 17, guardianship is taken up by the Director General for the protection and maintenance of certain monuments and when the guardianship is relinquished, there is no provision for the future maintenance and protection. I hope the hon. Minister will look into these matters and see what could be done. I do not think that it is the intention of the Government that on the termination of an agreement or guardianship, the Government would cease to have interest in the protection and maintenance of those archaeological remains.

Clause 5 provides for purchase, for taking on lease, or accept a gift or bequest of any protected monument. But there is no provision for acquiring. In a subsequent clause, I find there is provision for compulsory purchase and in one or two places for acquisition also. I do not know if there is any difference between compulsory purchase and acquisition. Anyhow, I feel that anything of national interest should come under

the control of the Government by whichever process it may be done. I think there could be provision in clause 5 also for acquisition or compulsory purchase.

I wish that clause 24 is deleted. This clause infringes on the rights of the States. If you look into the Statement of Objects and Reasons, you will find that this clause deals with matters in the Concurrent List. But the definition is so vague that it is difficult for the State to do anything even for what has been put in the State List, Entry No. 12; "Ancient and historical monuments". The definition in the first page includes remains of an ancient monument, and the site of an ancient monument. These are the words used. I am not sure whether the State Government would be left with any authority at all to do any excavation or exploration in this field. I think the Calcutta University or such other bodies will also come under the mischief of this provision and for every exploration and excavation they will have to approach the Central Government for permission. I do not know if there is any utility in these things. Prof. Mukerjee has complained that the Central Government has not been generous enough to give any handsome grant to the Calcutta University for the splendid work it is doing in this matter. Instead of helping it, this, clause will practically cripple all its activities.

Then my last objection is to clause 1(2) of this Bill. It says that sections 22, 24, 25 and 26 shall not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Along with this Bill, there is another Bill in the agenda which extends the authority of this Parliament's Acts to Jammu and Kashmir even in matters of the services. We have financial integration, integration in matters of service, judiciary, etc. They have accepted the supremacy of the Supreme Court. I do not know why in these small matters we should maintain an exemption.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Because the Constitution has provided for it.

Shri A. C. Guha: The Constitution has not provided for it. There is a Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954. If the Minister or his department had taken care, I feel that it might have been possible to secure the approval of the Jammu and Kashmir Government for the extension of this Bill to that State. I am not sure if any such attempt has been made and if that Government has declined to give its approval to the four sections of this Bill. I wish this sort of an exemption were dispensed with. We cannot say that the State Government has been obstructionist when it has agreed to financial and other integration.

Shri Ranga: I do not think they were consulted

Shri A. C. Guha: That is what I have said. They have also agreed to accept the supremacy of the Supreme Court as a supreme tribunal for their territory also. So, why should they disagree on these small matters. My fear is that the department has drafted the Bill without taking the trouble of asking that Government for its approval to extend the provisions of these four sections to that territory also.

With these remarks, I commend this Bill. I hope the hon. Minister will take note of the suggestions made by me and Prof. Mukerjee and will see that the memory of those pioneers like Sir William Jones, Prinsep, Daya Ram Sahni and Rakhaldas Banerjee, who really did splendid service in the exploration of the Indian history and in making useful discoveries in the Indian history, is commemorated through the department in the proper way. With these words, I commend this Bill.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is with pleasure and satisfaction that I welcome this Bill. This Bill should have been in our statute-book long before. After lots of

our monuments have been reduced to dust and many of our antiquities have been lost due to sheer neglect, I am glad that the Government have at long last come to realities and have placed this Bill before this House.

Sir, though a legislation of this type is desirable, there are lots of lacunae and drafting defects, and I would like to point out some of the major defects. Clauses 23 and 27 envisage compulsory purchase or acquisition of antiquities by Central Government at their market values. How can there be a market value for antiquities? Market values are determined by supply and demand, and it would be very difficult to find out the market price of a rare thing; it may fetch a fabulous price or may fetch no price at all. Therefore, I would suggest that the price may be fixed by negotiation. If there be any difference of opinion, it should be referred to an arbitrator and his decision should be final and acceptable to both sides.

Clause 27 tries to legalise trespass. It infringes the basic right of an individual to stop a trespasser from entering his premises. The Government have wide powers of acquisition of any immovable property, because there are provisions under the Land Acquisition Act.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Clause 27 refers to compensation.

Shri P. K. Deo: That is what I am pointing out. Under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, by paying adequate compensation the Government can acquire any property for a public purpose. Therefore, there should not have been a provision like clause 27 in this Bill. Unless these defects are removed, I think there would be unnecessary litigation.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I would like to have one clarification from the hon. Member. Does the hon. Member object to payment of any compensation? Clause 27 provides for compensation, and the hon. Member is objecting to that.

Shri Ranga: He is telling about the market value.

Shri P. K. Deo: I have been saying about market value.

Shri Humayun Kabir: That is not in clause 27.

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, if the Government are really serious of tackling this problem, if they are really serious about preserving the ancient monuments, they should have adequate staff. In this connection, I would like to point out that although my State, Orissa, has been very rich in ancient monuments—in that area, wherever you scratch the earth you come across some ancient treasure—it is a pity that the Government have not created a Circle of the Archaeological Department for that State. Orissa has been tagged with the South-Eastern Circle with headquarters at Vishakhapatnam. It is high time that a new Circle is created for this State, taking into consideration its ancient monuments available at Konarak and Bhubaneswar. I request the Government to give their serious thought over this matter.

I would also like to mention certain ancient monuments which have been neglected so far and which need conservation. On both sides of the Tel river, right from its source to the point where it meets Mahanadi, at every two miles you will find ruins of ancient temples and forts. That area forms part of the former Orissa States. Those monuments have been neglected so far, and it is high time that the Government take steps to preserve them. At Sonapur, there is a Vidyanath Temple with a very beautiful image of Shiva—Ardhanareeshwar. The temple is on the bank of the Tel river, and unless the river bank is properly built with stones, very soon this beautiful temple will find its place in the bed of the river.

If you go further up from Vidyanath, there is the Belakhandi or Rajapadar temple. Mr. Cunningham, in his report of the Archaeological survey

of India in the Thirteenth Volume, has given an elaborate description of this beautiful temple. That book was written over a hundred years back. But, if you go there now, there is no trace of that temple. That area was, however, excavated by the Archaeological Department of the former Kalahandi State, and many startling discoveries were made, like the Saptamatrikas and the multi-pillar prayer hall with various beautiful images. That excavation work has been elaborately described in the *Kalinga Historical Journal*. It is a pity that that area has been lying just like that after its having been excavated. Nobody has been taking care to preserve the monuments there, and it has been reported that many of those images have been stolen. I would request the Government to declare the Belakhandi temple as a site of national importance so that it will be properly preserved.

Then, Sir, if you scrutinise the provisions in this Bill you will find that in the definition clause there has been no mention regarding paintings. In the Goodahandi Hills Caves in Kalahandi District and the Vikram Khol Caves in Sambalpur District Hieroglyphic paintings and picture scripts are available. Those have not been deciphered so far. They are highly interesting things and would be of great interest to a research scholar. Those areas should be declared as sites of national importance and those things should be preserved.

There is also the 64-jogini temple at Ranipur Jharial in the former Patna State. It is an open temple with 64 dancing joginis. It has been kept in a most dilapidated condition. The Department should take proper care to protect these monuments.

Sir, in the last Sunday Statesman, Delhi Edition, you must have come across the description of the Madhava Temple at Niali in Puri District. That is also a masterpiece of Orissa architecture, and it needs preservation. Similarly, there are ruins of many

Buddhist temples at Lalitgiri and Ratnagiri. There is the Baneshwar-nashi in Narsingpur in Cuttack district which escapes notice of this Department. It is a small hillock which has protruded into the Mahanadi. In that hillock, there are many Buddhist images which need preservation. I sincerely request the Government to give their earnest considerations to this matter, and include these monuments in their list of monuments of national importance.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think the House would be unanimous in welcoming this Bill. The spirit that underlines this Bill is highly commendable, and it is a step in the right direction. But, reading through the Statement of Objects and Reasons and going through the clauses of this Bill, I have come to feel that the purpose of this Bill is not consolidation but over-centralisation. I feel that this kind of approach is going to do a great deal of damage to our country in the long run, a country which abounds in monuments of all kinds and a country which cannot afford to do away with any kind of monument which the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs in its wisdom may consider to be of national importance. I believe that in this Bill only those monuments are going to be taken note of, taken care of and preserved and protected which the Archaeological Department or other departments of Government may think to be of national importance. I submit very respectfully that the personnel in those departments are not infallible men of wisdom who can always pronounce correct judgements on these matters. Other monuments which are of interest to our regions, which are of interest to the States and which are of interest to the local people even, are going to be neglected. They are going to be thrown in the shade. I believe therein lies a great deal of danger for this country.

I would, therefore, very humbly suggest that either the Central Government should take over all kinds of

monuments, whether they are of state importance or of national importance, or, the Government of India should not deal with the monuments which they think are not of national importance in this left-handed, or I should say, in this step-motherly fashion.

The hon. Minister was pleased to say that three States have already passed legislation on this subject. He referred to it in passing, in a very casual way. I believe and say it very respectfully that so far as our States go, so far as other regions go, they have either to be made fully aware of their responsibilities and fully conscious of this national debt, or they have to be told that they would wash their hands of it. I believe this kind of diarchy in the preservation of national monuments is fatal to the progress which the Ministry has so much at heart.

Again, it has been said that the Collectors' powers have been curtailed. I am always happy when I hear that somebody's powers are being curtailed. But when I find that the powers which the Collectors could have used very effectively, knowing the local conditions and knowing all the things, are being taken away and are going to be given to the Director-General, I feel sorry. I tell you that the Director-General is going to be made a colossus and is going to be in charge of these things all over India, and all the powers of others are going to be taken away and be handed over to the Director-General. I do not know what kind of god this Director-General is going to be. I know there are gods who have many arms and many heads and many eyes, and with eyes which look backward and forward. I have every respect for all those gods, but I do not know what kind of god this Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs is going to create in this kind of Director-General who is going to do away with everything that the Collectors did and who is going to be all-knowing, an all-resourceful person with his eyes on

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

every spot in India. I do not understand that. I wish that the Ministry could have been a little less optimistic about the functions, the capacity and the performance of the Director-General

Again, I find that in one way this Bill is going to defeat the very purpose for which it is meant. Notification was always given whenever a monument was going to be declared as one of national importance. The difficulty with us is that we are liberal where we should tighten up things and we are strict where liberality is required. For instance, formerly, only one month's notice was required for this purpose, but now, two months' notice is going to be given for this purpose. They may say that this is a step towards liberality. But I feel that it is a retrograde step, because you are dealing with those persons who have too much of the possessive instinct without knowing the national importance of a thing and who may be under the illusion that you are going to take away something from them, which is their own, and who, knowing this, may have the power or the unwisdom to do something which may go against our national interests. I would humbly say that one month's notice was enough and that a notice for two months is going to be something which will perhaps lead to certain things—I do not want to go into the details—which will not be good for the preservation of those monuments which we want to preserve.

It has been said that there is the question of market value. My friend over there raised the question of market value and how it has to be judged. The idea is this. Instead of appealing to the best national instincts of persons when we are going to take over from them these national monuments, we are going to put the whole thing on a commercial footing. We are bringing in commercial value and this and that. I think every citizen

of India should know that any monument which is of national importance and interest belongs to the whole country and the whole nation. If he has been the custodian of it for some time it is good. Now, the time has come when he should hand over the stewardship of that monument to the nation. Instead of giving that kind of awareness to the citizens of India, we are thinking that those persons who have lands where some excavation could take place, those persons who have some monuments of national importance, are like persons who are dealing in curios. Of course, their curios are of a bigger size and of greater value and importance. Their curios will be large, and so you think that we should try to pay them as much as we can. I think this attitude is not going to work towards the good of our country.

Again, it has been said that all these monuments should be not less than 100 years old. I do not know how the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs has arrived at this arbitrary figure of one hundred years for a monument of national importance. I do not know what things are behind it, but I would say that it is an arbitrary rule under which not only old things, but even things which are new can become of national importance. That is one point.

Then there is another point. Say what you may, the history of India is one and indivisible and by India, I mean the whole of India before partition took place. I have no desire to say anything about that subtle question of partition, but I want to make one submission and that is there are certain monuments in what is called Pakistan which are of great historical value to us. Without those monuments, the history of India becomes incomplete. So, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that we should try to get some replicas of these monuments, so that a person who wants to

write a connected and coherent history of India may not have to depend on his imagination only.

I talk from very limited experience, but I wish to submit that in the University of Punjab, whose headquarters are in Lahore, there are manuscripts in Punjabi, Hindi and Sanskrit. I know they are not of so much use there and they can be of some use here. Perhaps they are of some use there also; I cannot say they are of no use, but I would submit that something should be done to get replicas or micro-film copies of those manuscripts; or, if that is not possible, some arrangement should be made for the exchange of those manuscripts. I come from Punjab and I know that there are certain very valuable manuscripts there and we have been pining for them. There may be manuscripts like that in the North-West Frontier Province, East Bengal and other places and I think the Ministry should do something to see to it that we are not denied some knowledge of those manuscripts. For that purpose, some kind of replicas or micro-film copies may be made available, in order to make the story of our national monuments complete.

My friends Mr. Mukerjee and Mr. Guha have been talking about national heroes. I am glad about it, but I am sorry to say that they confined themselves to Bengal. Of course there have been very great heroes of Bengal and I pay my respect to them. But I would also submit that there have been heroes in other parts of the country as well, in Punjab, U.P., Rajasthan.....

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City):
Mysore.....

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes; in Mysore and so on. So, while I agree that heroes of Bengal should be remembered and commemorated, I think that the noble work done by others also should be taken notice of. Punjab has produced great leaders

like Guru Ram Singh and Lajpat Rai. I think that something should be done to commemorate their work also.

My feeling is that the word "antiquity" has been defined in this Bill comprehensively, but not very comprehensively. Italy is a country containing great monuments and people go to Italy to see those monuments. In that country they do not talk of antiquity only in the terms in which we talk of it in this Bill. They talk of antiquity even in terms of ancient trees and other things. There are certain trees which are very old and like other monuments they are preserved. So I would suggest that anything which can remind us of the living stream of history and the old stream of history should be taken note of and something should be done about it.

I do not want to go over the question of Jammu and Kashmir because that has been dealt with by Mr. Guha. But I would say that it is one State in India in which you have relics of history beginning from old days and it is a pity that Jammu and Kashmir, which is so rich in this kind of thing, should have been left out of this.

Shri Humayun Kabir: It has not been left out.

Shri D. C. Sharma: So far as importance goes, you have left it out.

I do suggest very earnestly that so far as punishment for defacement and other things is concerned, the Bill should be more stringent. I do not know what kind of measure this is going to be—a social measure of an aesthetic measure. But my feeling is that it is going to be a combination of both and the purpose of this measure is social. But we know the history of social legislation in this country. We know that social legislation remains more or less a thing which is inoperative. Take our law about untouchability. What have we done? I would say that punishment for those persons who do not observe these

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

things should be made more deterrent. I think it is now three months or something like that. Again, it should not be left to the Presidency Magistrate or First Class Magistrate to deal with this, because that would be limiting the scope of this Bill. I think that it should be done in a more operative way.

Mr. Chairman: Now, it is 3 p.m. We have to take up the motion of Shri N. R. Munisamy.

15 hrs.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION (PRIVATE) LIMITED

Shri N. R. Munisamy (Vellore):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Private) Limited, 1956-57, along with the Audited Accounts of the Corporation, laid on the Table on the 9th May, 1958, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the motion as it were contemplates two important aspects. The first is with regard to the project itself, i.e., the actual working of the project, how far it has gone and the real nature of the project. The second aspect deals with the audited accounts. I wish to give my thought and attention only to the records of the earlier part of it as regards the project itself is concerned and as regards the audited accounts of the Corporation are concerned I shall make a few observations regarding that also.

Before I deal with this I may be permitted to state a few facts as it occurred to me some years back. After the termination of the First World War and the Second World War there had been a good deal of dislocation in the economy of India and people in all regions wanted to industrialise the country and to exploit the

minerals and the natural resources of the country. So far as the southern region is concerned, there had been a good deal of exercise over the aspect of not giving proper thought to the exploitation of the natural resources in the southern region, as a result of which the Government of Madras started examining the as to the occurrence of lignite nearabout Neyveli. This has happened mainly because there has been a acute shortage of electric power and fuel and our being entirely dependent upon hydro-electric power instead of thermal power. They wanted to exploit lignite so that they can find some fuel other than coal which will serve as fuel for thermal stations. Hydro-electric power, we are all aware, after all is a seasonal thing and when there is no rain and when there is no water, we are not able to generate the necessary electric energy. That was the reason why the Madras Government had been exercising a great deal as to how they could utilise lignite that is found nearabout Neyveli.

In the early part of the twenties of the Twentieth Century people had been giving various versions as regards the existence of lignite nearabout Neyveli but the Geological Survey clearly brought out this aspect that there is a large amount of deposit to the extent of several millions, say about 2,000 million tons, of lignite which is said to have been in safe deposit nearabout Neyveli area running to about a hundred square miles. The Government of Madras had taken necessary steps to see whether which portion will certainly bear true. So, they were able to locate Neyveli—an area of five to six square miles—where a large quantity of lignite is said to be in existence.

This aspect has been exercising minds of the people as to when Neyveli would produce coal and lignite to meet the requirements of our people and turn South India, Madras region, more or less something like

Newcastle of our country. Fortunately, the Government of India also lent its support by giving financial help to exploit the entire resources and they were able to make out a case for the starting of this scheme. The immediate effect, as a result of this investigation, has been to bring out a proper project report. When these investigations were being conducted they were not having any scheme at their disposal about the utilisation and the processing of lignite, but after they were assured that there is deposit of so much lignite, they wanted that the assistance of the Consultants in the U.K. by coming and seeing how the Project report should be prepared. Power Dufferin Technical Services, the Consultants, were able to give the report and made several suggestions but the only thing they wanted was that we have to examine the surface pressure of water below the lignite seam and the thickness of it and the investigation has to be conducted. This examination has to be done abroad in the laboratories where it will be compared with the lignite of other countries, e.g., Germany. Thereafter they must start the scheme.

Fortunately enough the report has been accepted and one of the proposals has been taken on hand because it was in a manageable position. As a result of this, this has been brought into existence and I should at the outset congratulate the people of the southern region and specially the Government of India and the Madras Government for the enormous effort which they have put in in bringing out this scheme to success.

To start with it was thought to be one scheme only, that of exploitation of lignite, but later on they were able to make out that this will certainly be an integrated one of not only exploiting lignite but other by-products also, like motor spirit, motor gas, tar, fertiliser plant, briquetting carbonisation and host of other things, even washing of clay and several other things, so much so that this scheme, though to start with happened to be one of national adventure more for the deve-

lopment of the economy, but I should certainly say that this more a boon to the southern region. The oft-quoted theme, which has been prevalent in South India was 'Do not ignore the South', but seeing this and how north and south have integrated by this project, I will say that South India hereafter would certainly be the New Castle of our country and hereafter we can say 'carrying coal to Neyveli' instead of 'carrying coal to New Castle'. The reason why I say this is that after this project is commissioned and works out profitably and successfully, this is going to produce a thing which nobody even now imagines and is going to be one of the main sources of income for our country and the economy of our country will be very much advanced. When compared with the north it will very well equate the south by its production and other things.

I said that I should not only congratulate the people of South India but the Government of India and the Madras Government. I should also congratulate the Directors and the staff who have done so much in their co-operation in effecting this scheme.

I find in this Report that there are ten Directors in number. I find that there are very many ICS officers and one or two IAS officers here. I will only respectfully state the Government should take into consideration the elimination as far as possible or having the minimum number of ICS officers and to substitute them by non-officials. The reason why I am saying that non-officials also must come into this Corporation is only to have a non-official approach to this rather than the official approach. There is a difference in the two approaches. So far as non-officials are concerned, though they may not be well aware of the techniques of office procedures and things, their approach is from the point of view of the people. The ICS officers who have been trained in a different way will have their own methods of approach. Therefore I would say that the Government should, as far as possible, try to retain the

[Shri N. R. Munisamy]

minimum number of ICS officers and substitute the others with non-officials. Of course that is not very material for the discussion, but still it is very pertinent at this stage to make out a case for their substitution by non-officials in this board.

This Corporation has come into existence somewhere in the end of 1956 under very great strain. They have taken over the rights and responsibilities of the Government of India and they have to push through this project successfully. At one stage it gave, at any rate to me, a lot of misgivings with regard to the success of this project. It has given some headache to the Government also, because of the underground water. It was giving a lot of trouble to them and they were not able to control it at the initial stage. But thanks to the pumping services they have brought in they have been able to bring the underground water under control so as to enable them to carry out this scheme successfully. So it would be seen that when the Corporation came into existence in 1956 it had to work against heavy odds and several other starting things had to be taken into account at the time of its starting operation. When it came on for the first time, except for the specific scheme that had been sanctioned for mining lignite, the other aspects had not been properly framed or determined. As a matter of fact, the layout had not been properly chalked out and the detailed project reports with regard to thermal stations and schemes for the other by-products and several other schemes had not been worked out. The lands had to be acquired, sheds and other things had to be constructed and a host of other things had to be done at the time when the Corporation came into existence. All glory to the Corporation because they were able successfully to push through many of the items. The initial stage while taking up a big responsibility of this nature gave them a lot of difficulty, and I wish to say that the Corpora-

tion has done its best in seeing that these things were done satisfactorily and according to schedule.

The report gives a very good picture. I have not gone to the place actually though I belong to North Arcot and I very much wish to do so. But unfortunately I could not visit the place. But the picture, as given in this report, is very bright. How far the physical existence of these things corresponds to what is stated in the report I do not know, but I should take it for granted that they are giving a true version of these things. There may be persons who have actually gone there who may be able to give a different version. But talking on the basis of what is stated in the report I might make some observations which may not be controverted subsequently. Either for ill or for well, a cursory reading of this report indicates good prospects of the project being successful. Of the several aspects which we have to consider, the main aspect is with regard to the mining operation of the lignite. As regards this mining operation, several items of machinery have to be imported and we have got other difficulties also with the long-dated delivery of the machinery, the earth-moving machinery, the field machinery and so on. And the workshop has to be constructed. When we actually go and see the place we will be able to appreciate the honest and real difficulties which the Corporation has to undergo in getting through things. And I should say to their credit that they have been doing things according to the specifications and designs. Still, the Report, as it goes, shows that they are not keeping up to the schedule. There may be many reasons for it. Perhaps the hon. Minister would be able to give us a detailed report about its not being able to keep according to schedule and when it will synchronise with the schedule. We do not know.

With regard to the staff I have to say a few words. It is a new venture after all and many of the staff have

not been trained well; nor have they had any training beforehand. So much so, that people had to be recruited and trained in a particular fashion. When they are actually put on the work, how far they will be able to satisfy the project authorities, I do not know. But according to the report, they are being trained, students are recruited, the apprentices courses are there, they are giving all training and they are doing their job very well.

So far as the land acquisition is concerned, though it happens to be a matter purely concerning the State Government, I should say that the State Government was really very active in this matter not only in acquiring the land in time but also in giving alternative land or areas for the occupation of the displaced persons and for their rehabilitation. Reports have come to me—I speak subject to correction—that many of the people who have been given lands in lieu of the lands which have been acquired from them by Government for the purpose of these mining operations, have not been fully satisfied, that compensation has not been properly paid taking into consideration the value of the land given to them as compared to the value of the land taken away from them. It is said that they are not of the same category or of the same fertility. As regards the people who have been displaced and given other lands, I would only say this that for the sake of the Indian economy Government must satisfy themselves that there is no heart-burning or hardship so far as these people are concerned that they have given away their good lands and instead got some land not worth cultivating. Therefore, I would say that to compensate them properly, not only should land be given but they should also be given some cash compensation to make good the loss according to their conception. But if everybody demands like that I am afraid whether we will be able to satisfy everyone. But there are hard cases and those cases should be decided on their merits. We should certainly be satisfied that they have not anything to

say against the Government, whatever might be the venture which we have undertaken in the interests of the nation.

The other aspect which I wish to place before this House is with regard to the construction of railway sidings. I am informed that they have to construct railway sidings for a distance of three or four miles. The nearest station is supposed to be Oomangalam. It is a metre gauge which is not being worked according to schedule. There are various difficulties. At any rate I would say that by 1960 or 1961, that is when the mining operations will be in full swing, this has to be completed. Otherwise we may not be able to successfully carry out this programme. Therefore we must make haste in bringing into existence all other schemes and programmes so as to synchronise with the operation of this mining scheme. Government should seek the assistance of the Railway Minister and see that this is done.

The report is only up to July, 1957. We are now in August 1958. Subsequent to July, 1957, say for a period of one year we are not able to make out what progress they have made and what is still pending and how much of the work has progressed subsequent to July, 1957. This report which is up to July, 1957 has been presented only in the month of May, 1958, a year after the period in question. I would respectfully say that they could have given us one more report, so that when we make an inspection and give our suggestions we may be posted with the full facts of the case. Otherwise, with the insufficient data and the insufficient information that is at our disposal we will have to make certain observations which might possibly not be consistent with the existing facts. Therefore, I would request the Minister to enlighten us as to what has happened since July, 1957 up to August, 1958.

Then the Report says:

"Several items of work had to be done during the ensuing year."

[Shri N. R. Munisamy]

The 'ensuing year' is from August 1957 to August 1958. There they have pointed out 10 to 12 items which are to be completed. Here I may be permitted to mention some of them. They are:

(i) Removal of three million cubic yards of over-burdened first mine cut;

(ii) Experimental construction of wells to determine the best method of drilling, screening and pumping for ground water control;

(iii) Collection of data required by Technoexport, Moscow for the preparation of the detailed project report on the power station schemes;

(iv) Call for tenders or negotiations for selected suppliers for the supply of machinery and equipment on deferred credit terms for the fertilizer production scheme and arrangements for the training of the personnel selected;

(v) Irrigation, to the extent possible, of pilot briquetting..... under the T.C.M. aid with a view to commence work;

(vi) continuation of the construction of the railway siding;

(vii) completion of temporary buildings already sanctioned in the existing temporary colony;

(viii) building operations in the new township area and procurement of construction materials therefor;

(ix) continuation of land acquisition and rehabilitation operation;

(x) issue of advertisement for the staff required for work in the year 1958-59; and

(xi) action for provision for further amenities."

Therefore, you will find that most of the works which are relevant to the schemes, the bi-production schemes,

they all synchronise with the main operation of the lignite schemes. So these things have to be completed before we do that. I do not know from this report what progress they have made. Most of the items which I have read are in a nebulous state and no attempt seems to have been made to make satisfactory progress in those lines. On the face of it, it looks as if they are progressing, making very fine progress. But, unfortunately, when we go into details, we find it is not so heartening. So, I would request the hon. Minister to make a statement regarding these items and also other items which are in the plan.

The main scheme is likely to be completed by 1961. But 1961 is not far away. From 1958 it is only three years away. It is so near that it looks as if we will reach it within a few months. That is why I say that it is not progressing well. I hope the Minister will apprise the House with regard to the real up to date work so that we shall not have any misgivings as regards the ultimate success of this scheme. Though people have been saying for a very long time that this scheme is bound to be a success in spite of the difficulties it has undergone, when you read this report—it is very bright to look at—you find that you do not know the progress made in regard to various items mentioned there. Even if we go to the plant, we are not able to know the position because we are not technicians or engineers; we are laymen. So, until we see the plant actually working, we cannot say that it has made satisfactory progress.

So far as the water under the seam is concerned, that water will be useful for many purposes. I am told that water contains a good deal of sulphur and so it will not be useful for irrigation purposes. Irrigation was the main purpose of having the project there. If the water is not useful for irrigation purposes, I wonder how people have been using water from artesian wells for irrigation purposes. If it cannot be used for irrigation, it

should at least be utilized for thermal stations. Here I would request the Minister to see whether the sulphur content of the water could not be eliminated and the water used for irrigation purposes. We can store this water in a small lake, purify it and then use it for irrigation. Now it looks as if the whole area will be inundated with water. It is stated that because of the sulphur content the crops will wither away if that water is used. I think this is a fit case for examination by some laboratory. They can examine the position and let us know whether the sulphur content of the water could be eliminated and the water used for irrigation.

We are talking of bringing the Ganges to the South. That scheme will cost 1,000 or even 2,000 crores of rupees. It is impossible to do that. But it is possible to harness whatever water resources we have got on the spot and utilize them in the proper way.

The lignite project is going to be a boon not only to South India but to the entire nation as such. I think the nation must be proud to have this lignite project. This project is bound to give us what we want. It is going to be the New Castle of our country—Neyveli. Apart from lignite, we can produce so many other bi-products also. So far as the carbon is concerned, we can use it not only for the thermal station, but also for fuel purposes. Then there are a host of other advantages also which we are yet to realise. So I would submit that the Government of India, the Madras Government and the people must all co-operate in seeing to it that the Neyveli Lignite Project is a tremendous success.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Private) Limited, 1956-57, along with the Audited Accounts of the Corporation, laid on the Table on the 9th May, 1958, be taken into consideration."

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Sir, I am concerned only with one aspect of this lignite project, and that aspect is the objectives the whole plant. Since this is the first report, one would very much wish that the objective part of it would find a prominent place—some heading for it and a sort of elaborate expression or a statement about the objectives. But that has not been done in this Report.

However, I find that on page 5 the first few lines, rather one sentence, the objectives that they talked of in this House as well as in the whole country have been mentioned. I will read out that sentence, which is very important and which is the basis of my argument. It says:

"This project is an integrated one for mining 3½ million tons of lignite per annum and its process and utilisation for the generation of 200 megawatts of electric power" (that is the first objective) "production of nitrogenous fertilizers with a nitrogen content of 70,00 tons per annum" (that is the second objective)... "and the briquetting and carbonisation of the remaining output to produce 380,000 tons of carbonised briquettes, a smokeless fuel eminently suitable for domestic and other purposes and a number of valuable by-products."

If we take the first two objectives into consideration, the first is about the generation of power and the second objective is about fertilisers. Of course, in the south, we are short of power, though we cannot say that the particular State where this project is happily situated is more short or shorter than other States. Anyhow, generation of power there was necessary. That is the first objective. The second objective which is equally important and with which I am more concerned is about the production of nitrogenous fertilizers, about 70,000 tons per annum. I remember that about 3 or 3½ years ago, we were feeling that the country was short of

[Shri Heda]

fertilizers. For meeting the growing need of increasing food production, there was a talk of having some more fertiliser plants. We Members of Parliament belonging to all the parties from the former Hyderabad State on the one hand and the Members of Parliament, again belonging to all the parties from the former Andhra State tried out best to get a fertiliser plant in our own area. A Commission was set up which selected certain sites, Kothagudam and another, Ramagumagum dam, in the Telen-gana region of the former Hyderabad State—coal and everything else is quite in abundance and there is the Godavari—and Vijayavada on the Andhra side. All of us had come together and we said, let there be a fertiliser factory in either of the two States. We stressed the case because the present Andhra Pradesh is a region which is surplus in the field of production, particularly in the production of rice. We had approached the then Minister of Production Shri K. C. Reddy and we had also approached Shri T. T. Krishnamachari who was then the Minister of Commerce and Industries. Our point was that we were already using 25,000 to 50,000 tons of fertilisers per year, and therefore, if the fertiliser was available in the area itself, distribution, production, everything will be easy. The factory could have started production in the course of 6 months to 1 year because all the necessary ingredients were quite at hand. But, we were emphatically told at that time that this lignite factory was coming up, and that fertilisers from this factory would be far more cheap and more economical than fertilisers that could be produced either at Kothagudam or Vijayavada. On this promise, we were silenced. What is the result today?

The result today is that fertiliser is very far off and we are starving. We had been making a campaign that the farmers should use more and more fertilisers and produce more and more rice. If you look at the yield in Andhra Pradesh—I am not parochial when I say this—you will find that

the farmer there needs and deserves every encouragement. When the All-India average yield per acre of rice is 900 pounds, we produce 2,500 to 3,500 pounds per acre. A good yield is there. Such farmers who are hard working, who are conscientious, who know the methods, want more and more fertilisers; but they do not get it. My friend here observed that in future there will be a new proverb, taking coal to Neyveli. He does not want Singareni coal to be taken to Neyveli. We are prepared to take fertilisers from Neyveli to Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City): You can only take lignite but not coal.

Shri Heda: I am raising this question particularly at this juncture because in the last few months, in the various important news despatches, there have been talks that the whole question of objectives is being reconsidered and again it is being considered whether production of fertilisers would be economic or not—shall we take it up or not or shall we be satisfied in the Second Five Year Plan period only with generation of power. If that is the case, I think there is a big lacuna in our planning, in our thinking about planning. Therefore, I would like that the hon. Minister replies to this clear point and assures this House and the country, particularly those who are looking forward to fertilisers from this lignite project, that the production of fertilisers would not be delayed or would give us tentatively a target date by which time we can expect fertilisers from this factory. In case the matter is still in doubt, I would very much request the hon. Minister to pass on the information to the Food and Agriculture Ministry so that they may think of producing fertilisers at some other place or take suitable steps so that the farmer who is starving for the last two years for fertilisers may not continue to starve for fertilisers for a number of years without any limit. That is my point.

15.36 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the
Chair]

The second thing to which I would like to refer is a matter to which already my hon. friend Shri N. R. Munisamy has referred. That is about non-official directors. He has stated that only I.C.S. officers or Government officers should not be the directors, but others should be taken on the Board. Of course, he has not elaborated this point. My point is this. Most of these directors are there in their *ex-officio* capacity of holding certain posts, Joint Secretary or Director General, etc. Some such people are automatically on the board. Sometimes, their interest is continuous, sometimes it is not. So many transfers take place and always everybody would like to go up and up. When somebody is looking for some other place, a better post or position, naturally, his vigilance over his present duties may slacken a little. That is a very minor point. But, I do say that the association of non-officials on the board of directors would give better results. They will come across the type of comments or criticism that goes on round about the factory or in the country or among the sections of the people who are concerned with them. Elaborating this point further, I would like to say that while mentioning non-official directors, I do not mean, I do not want that people who represent industries or big business should be taken over. I would like the people who are concerned with the benefits of these plants to be taken over there. For example, people who would be using the power near about the area people who would be using the power for domestic purposes near about the area, people who would be using the fertilisers in the Madras State or in Andhra Pradesh should be represented on the board of directors. They are directly concerned. If some such hon. gentleman is there who would represent the farmers' interests, particularly the farmers who are so much after fertilisers and who look forward for fertilisers, would feel

happy that their interests are not ignored. It is also possible that the targets for the generation of power and the manufacture of fertilisers would be adhered to. Therefore, taking advantage of the point made by my hon. friend, I would request the hon. Minister to consider the suggestion that nothing would be lost if they add or take two or three representatives of the various interests which are directly affected, or rather I would say, directly benefited, by these projects, thereby getting the advantage of their comments and also of their enthusiasm.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): We, especially from the south, are very grateful for the great interest that Sardar Swaran Singh is taking in this particular scheme. He has taken the trouble of going to the place and visiting all the constructions that are cropping up for the purpose of executing the big project. We in the south are very keenly watching the progress and it is but meet that the Minister at the Centre should go there and expedite matters. It gives us great satisfaction that things are proceeding that way. But I wish to make one or two suggestions. Reports are often made about the total quantity of earth removed. They only give the area, we never know the depth of it. I want to know the maximum depth at a particular area. Otherwise, we do not get a good picture. What is the use having removal over a vast area with one inch depth? That is very different from excavation at a deeper level even though it be limited to a smaller area. That kind of figures are missing in the periodic reports. That will not let this House know the actual position. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to give us frequently facts as to the cubic area of excavation maximum depths reached. Average will not do. Average does not signify anything. A low depth spread over a vast area cannot be a full achievement. How deep they go is more important, and to what extent they are going at a deeper level—that is what I wish to know. I hope I

[Shri Narasimhan]

have made myself clear. I hope this kind of figures will be made available sooner or later.

This company being a public corporation, I thought the other districts in the State should also take interest in its progress, and so I wanted to approach the authorities to participate in an exhibition which took place in my district. I found that the response was not satisfactory. The authorities actually declined. I think this is not the way to function. After all, there is no use functioning in a compartmental manner. State undertakings should see that their achievements are made known to the public. That is, in fact, one of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee. The Committee has positively recommended that State undertakings should make their activities known to the general public. So, when I personally requested the Lignite project authorities to participate in a particular exhibition in the adjoining district of Salem, their disinclination and refusal was a great disappointment to me. I do not know what policy the Government would like to recommend in this matter to those authorities. If it is to be that they should keep aloof, it will not at all be fair. How can we approach the people for subscriptions to State loans unless we are able to show them that many good activities are going on? If these State undertakings function in a compartmental manner, refuse to publicise their activities, the public response and appreciation of the good work done will be limited, and to that extent the people's subscription to State loans will also get limited. I hope a different policy will be evolved, at least to indicate that my point has been appreciated. If it is going to be appreciated, I would request the Minister to see that if next year a similar exhibition takes place and a similar invitation is extended, the authorities will try to participate commensurate with the exhibition concerned. I do not want full-scale participation which may not be justified. Consistent with the city or township concerned, there

can be various degrees of participation and there need not be a total refusal to participate as was the case this time.

Though portions of the project are in the core of the Plan, it is a matter for deep regret that the fertiliser plant has not become part of the core of the Plan. Really speaking, it is an integrated project and there is no use splitting the project and postponing to a considerable extent main portions of the integrated project. The project is expected to take out lignite, use it for fuel—and what about the by-products? Lignite cannot remain over the surface for a long time. There will be decay etc., and therefore use of these things and proper production of the by-products and utilisation is necessary, and therefore the fertiliser scheme forming part of the integrated scheme should be allowed to grow simultaneously with the project. Otherwise, there will be a failure which will be comparable to starting a river dam and simply refusing to allow it to produce power. It is a multi-purpose project and all the various purposes of the project should be achieved. Otherwise, it will be a very unwise way of dealing with things. Therefore, I strongly request that this integrated character of the project should be remembered and the production of fertilisers and other things forming part of the project should not be kept separate. It will not be fair to the project either.

Simultaneously with the growth of the project, certain attendant needs are there which have to be carefully watched and remedies sought. The railway's capacity and strength near about the project is very, very limited. The railway there was constructed years ago, and such things like the lignite project were not even dreamt of. The line capacity is absolutely poor. The sidings are not there. Today goods go only in the night; day time is reserved for passenger traffic. That way the project gets delayed. The railways should be approached by the lignite authorities to strengthen the

entire railway system in that area. It should really begin from Cuddalore which is a port. In fact, they should recommend to the Transport Ministry to see that the port facilities are also increased, and go on urging them to increase them, and also to see that the line from Cuddalore to Salem.....

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City): And Salem to Bangalore.

Shri Narasimhan: That will come later. I hope Shri Keshava will take up that portion for discussion; it will be very helpful indeed. But between Salem and Cuddalore the line has got to be immediately strengthened. That will go a long way in quickening the achievement of the project and will also naturally reduce expenditure. Otherwise, it will mean mounting up of cost all round. What is wanted is a double line, some siding, a crane and some such facilities. They are not there now. And the station itself should be re-modelled. The old type of station cannot allow things to proceed quickly. And one more station has to be fixed between Bhoomangalam and Neyveli itself, so that there may not be bottlenecks in the matter of transport of goods. There is also a power station which has to be constructed, and that should also have more loop lines to expedite matters.

I am really very happy that the non-official element has also been invited in the management of the project. It is a recent experiment which I imagine Government are trying. Certain non-official talents are being invited to run some of the national undertakings, and it has been given to Neyveli project also to share in the experiment. I hope with the goodwill of all and with the assistance of our experts, this will be a success. I request the Minister to take continued interest in the project and show us and the public good progress. We are all very eager to see the fulfilment of it.

Really speaking the project that the Government and the Lignite Corpora-

tion have on hand is not the only thing. They have pilot plants, now they are trying to actually start the main plant, but in my humble opinion the entire project of Rs. 60 crores is itself a pilot plan. There is greater scope, more lignite available. After sufficient experience is gained, I am sure the Government will have to expand very much more. In the perspective plan, the position of the Lignite project is very prominent indeed. If the present scheme succeeds, it will certainly make room for similar schemes of double and treble the present size; what we have now got before us is within practical politics, and the perspective plan is bound to come if this particular scheme succeeds. I, therefore, wish the Minister godspeed in his present task.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I am happy that the first annual report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation is being discussed today. Although, as the Mover of the motion has stated, it is a very important project, so far as the Madras State is concerned, yet, I have to submit that the rate of progress has not been satisfactory.

I had occasion to visit this project on 28th June, and from what I have seen, I find that there are certain things which are really favourable to Government, and certain other things, where, I am afraid, adverse inferences will have to be drawn. The previous speaker has pointed out that only the mining portion has been included in the core of the Plan. Any casual observer will also find that steps are being taken up to a point to speed up with the mining operations, but so far as the other aspects are concerned, particularly, the fertiliser plant and also the thermal power plant, very little has been done.

Shri Heda has referred to the fertiliser plant. I would like to know at what stage the fertiliser plant is today. In this connection, I would refer to the reply given by the Minister on 18th February, 1958, to starred

[Shri Tagasmani]

question No. 258 asked by Shri T. B. Vittal Rao. The question was:

"(a) whether the project scheme approved by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation for the fertiliser plant has since been sanctioned by Government;

(b) if so, whether orders for the supply of plant and machinery have been placed; and

(c) the value of the same?".

In reply, the Minister stated that Government had approved of the scheme :

"(a) Yes, subject to adequate credit facilities being available in respect of the foreign exchange requirements of the plant.

(b) The draft tender specifications for the plant and machinery are being finalised and the possibility of obtaining foreign credit is being explored. Orders for the supply of plant and machinery can be placed only after these are completed."

This was mentioned nearly six months ago. Although I visited this place only last month, I find that nothing has been done except that a spot has been marked where the fertiliser plant is going to come up. I would like to know from the Minister at what stage the coming up of the fertiliser plant is.

The second point is about the generation of 200 megawatts of electric power, which is also one of the main objectives of this Plan. I would like to know what has happened in this matter. In the report itself, there is a special mention of it at pages 7 and 8 :

"The detailed project report on the Thermal Power Station scheme, drawn up by the Planning Cell of the Central Water and Power Commission, was approved by your Board early in February, 1957, and submitted to the Gov-

ernment for sanction of the scheme. (The Government of India have since arranged for the Project being financed and implemented from out of the credit of 500 million roubles offered by the Government of USSR. The detailed specifications already prepared will be utilised by 'Technoexpert', Moscow, to prepare, in consultation with our own experts, and in accordance with the standards, characteristics of equipment, and technical conditions of designing existing in the USSR, and also taking into account local conditions and regulations in India, a detailed project report which would facilitate the placing of orders and the supply of the entire equipment)."

Following this, in reply to starred question No. 274 asked on the same date, that is, 18th February, 1958, the Minister stated:

"The revised estimate of cost of the Neyveli Thermal Power Station and the date of commencement of the civil engineering works will be known only after the detailed project report has been prepared by the Soviet experts. This would be about the middle of September next."

So, that is a point up to which we are being taken. I would like to know what steps Government have taken in this matter, and whether any work will be started after September. Just as in the case of the fertiliser plant, so also in the case of the thermal plant, only a vacant site is there, and there is a mark which says that the thermal plant will come up some time or the other in that particular place.

So far as mining is concerned, after the Prime Minister had inaugurated the earth-moving operations on 29th May, 1957, I am happy to say that some work is being done, and it is being done at a rapid pace also. The target is that 27 million cubic yards of

earth have got to be removed before the mining operations will start, because it is open cast mining on account of the heavy flow of water below this lignite seam, and the mining operations will be successful only after the removal of this earth. If 27 million cubic yards of earth have got to be removed, I would like to know how much has been removed so far.

On 17th March, 1958, in reply to starred question No. 1010, in regard to the progress made in the earth-moving operations at Neyveli, it was stated :

"Since the commencement of earth-moving operations on 20th May, 1957, a total volume of 2.7 million cubic yards of overburden has been removed up to the end of February, 1958, as against 27 million cubic yards to be removed by the end of 1960. There is no question of taking steps to accelerate the pace of this work which is proceeding according to schedule. The schedule, of course, envisages an increase in the pace with the commissioning of specialised machinery next year....".

—meaning thereby 1957-58. I would like to know whether new and specialised machinery for the current year have already come, and whether this process of removing this earth has been accelerated. It was also stated:

"The mine is planned to reach production stage only when the other units of the Integrated Project, viz., Thermal Power Station, Fertiliser Plant and the Briquetting and Carbonising Plant are ready to consume the lignite."

15.58 hrs.

[SRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair]

So, the integrated nature of the scheme was again emphasised in reply to this question asked in March. So, I would like to know whether at the

rate at which the earth is being removed now, we shall be in a position to reach the target by the end of 1960. I would say only this much about the progress that is being made.

Coming to the actual core itself, it is said that lignite is available in 300 square miles in and around Neyveli. For us from the south, this area is a particularly important area. This area is in one of the backward districts. And a few miles away from Neyveli is a place called Vadalur which is a place of pilgrimage, and where the famous saint Ramalinga Swamikal spent most of his time. So, the people of the south will associate Neyveli also with Vadalur, because that is another place of pilgrimage. When this place has got to be such a place of pilgrimage, what has to be the attitude of Government to the people living in and around that area? It is true that we have to requisition and take over the lands belonging to several people. In regard to that, a very pious wish is expressed or a very bright picture is given about the way in which compensation was paid to the people who were displaced.

This is what the report says at page 10:

"The scheme provides for the free grant of house-sites, and of land for cultivation to each person equivalent in extent to the area acquired from him, subject to a maximum of 2 acres, the provision of drinking water wells, street lamps and.....".

What is stated there is that the man who has lost his house will not only have another house built for him in another place but he will also be given two acres of land.

16 hrs.

I would like to have a list of those persons who got two acres of land, free conveyance for carrying these materials and also a new house. in

[Shri Tangamani]

this township which is going to come up. My information is that several villagers who have been displaced have not been given any of this compensation, and the compensation given was inadequate. The day when I was there, I saw a place which is away from the 5½ square miles which are now taken up for exploitation of the 200 million tons which we expect. This area is far away from the mining area. There are several houses there. Here in these purumbok lands some houses which have been put up by the peasants years ago and some shops which have been put up some 10 or 15 years ago are forcibly being smashed with the help of the police. They are evicted in a forcible manner. That has also created discontent there. We are not opposed to occupying the lands which will be used for mining operations, but if this kind of force is used to clear areas which are far far away from the mining operations, it will ultimately result in unnecessary harassment and also creation of discontent amongst the people of this area, because the people of this area want to live in great contentment. That has been their past; that has been their tradition. Discontent is naturally and genuinely created as a result of the attitude of Government.

The next point which other friends did not touch and which has not been covered in the annual report is about the condition of labour. Nearly 2000 permanent workers are employed there now. Thousands are also employed in the construction works. In 1951, a Union was formed known as the Lignite Mine Workers' Union when the pilot scheme was in operation. This Union commanded membership from most of the workers in that area. Then naturally retrenchment had to come. Nearly 300 to 400 workers were retrenched. The understanding was that those workers who were retrenched would be absorbed subsequently. But my information is that even to this day a large number

of workers has not been absorbed, the reason given being that they belong to a particular Union which resorted to militant acts in the past, because they opposed this retrenchment and some of them even went to jail. This, I submit, is not a correct approach if we want to have industrial peace in that particular area. Finding that this Union was becoming powerful and not toeing the line of the particular management there, a new Union was created. Quarters and other things were given to them by the man in charge. Finding that this Union was also putting up demands which were not favourable to the officers there, another new Union has now come up. I would like to mention that at the 16th Indian Labour Conference, it was accepted by all the parties—the Central Government, State Governments, employers and employees—that they would see to it that no company Union existed. But here a third Union has been created which is a company Union. I would request the hon. Minister to go into this matter. I happen to know more intimately than others about the various things that developed. The particular officer who has now been elevated to a very high position, namely, Chief Executive, was under the Government of India; he was a Government of Madras man; he was also in the Lower Bhavani Project, and he is now shifted to this area. He always somehow does not see eye to eye with any trade union. Whether it is AITUC or INTUC, the moment a trade union is formed, he has always been taking up a very hostile attitude. This is a complaint that we have received from the workers. This is a very important project involving nearly Rs. 69 crores, and Rs. 52 crores are going to be spent during the Second Plan period. In the interest of harmony in the operation of the project, I suggest that this may be looked into and the office-bearers of the Union called across the table to settle issues of dispute of an industrial nature.

The last point I would like to make is about the township which is now growing. It is a very good thing. In the initial stage, we are going to have nearly 10,000 houses; it may be more after the project is completed. But when we are putting up these houses, let us not create a new caste system. Particularly in Tamil Nad, the caste system has become more or less a curse. A new caste set-up is now coming up there, of persons drawing less than Rs. 100, persons drawing less than Rs. 200, persons drawing less than Rs. 300 and persons drawing less than Rs. 400. So four or five castes are going to be created and different types of houses are being built according to salary gradation. Already, we have enough of castes in this country, but a new caste is now being created in Neyveli.

I distinctly remember that when the Prime Minister addressed a meeting in the Coach factory, he said that a new caste was being created, which we would have to oppose. At least in this socialist pattern, let us see what the demand of the worker is when we provide house for him. There may be a Class I employee having only his wife to look after. Why should we provide for him a house which will accommodate at least 20 persons? There may, on the other hand, be a Class IV employee with three or four members in his family. Why should we not give him a house which will accommodate all the members of his family? When the new township is being built, let Neyveli be a model in this respect which will be accepted and appreciated by the Tamil Nad people also.

As I have said in the beginning, this is a place of pilgrimage for us, the place of Ramalinga Swamigal. Ramalinga Swamigal has always said: Let us bring equality amongst people; let there be love amongst people, let there be no acts of violence; let there be absolute love. But here we are introducing inequality. Let this township also be created in such a way that it breeds equality.

I would like to say a word about the field machinery station and the minor repair shop. Anyone who has gone there will be considerably impressed with the way these two shops are kept. The repair work that is going on is of a very efficient type. There the labour is very efficient.

So far as labour welfare is concerned, if you go into this audit report, you will find hardly Rs. 8,691 for labour welfare. More money should be spent on labour welfare.

I really support the observations of some of my hon. friends as regards the composition of the board of directors. Without meaning anything directly against any particular person, I would like to say that there is one IAS officer who was Labour Commissioner and who became Secretary of the Labour Department. Then he was taken as one of the directors. Now, a particular person was Commissioner of Labour, then he was promoted and now, as soon as he retires, Government are very anxious to take him and place him here. Let us have talent. But he is more anxious to go a little further. He is now the Secretary of the South Indian Millowners' Association. Let us not take such people. Let us have in these boards of directors people who really mean business, who really want to see this project through and not wait for a golden opportunity to use this as a stepping stone. With these observations, I also support the formula which was given by Shri Heda and Shri N. R. Munisamy as to how this board of directors should be composed.

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City): No doubt, there cannot be two opinions about the fact that thanks are due to the Government for having taken up the project at the instance of so many Members of this House. This has led to a step towards the balanced industrial development of the country. There cannot also be two opinions over the sound economy of this project, but

[Shri Keshava]

I find to my surprise a streak of disappointment when I go through some paragraphs in the report that has been submitted to us. I am very happy that Shri Munisamy was pleased to secure a discussion on this. I see the present position is that only the mining part of the project has been included in the core of the Second Five Year Plan. The House will be pleased to appreciate if I bring it to its notice that this is an integrated plan along with several other schemes, the fertilizer scheme, the power scheme and other schemes. The sound economy of this project came into being on account of the various aspects that were taken into consideration. The cost of production of power at only 3 nP per unit and the cost of production of lignite which is only half the price of the coal that is produced in the north, all these facts were taken into consideration. Of course the project was rushed through.

Even at the beginning the conventional type of earth moving machinery and equipment was employed. It is very good. But when that earth moving equipment is faced with a difficulty which involves a different design of the equipment—and all that means some additional cost—it is felt how to meet all this. I am surprised to see how any difficulty which the project is faced with can come in the way of the wonderful and appreciative progress that is now being made by this project.

We are accustomed to all sorts of revision of estimates. We all know the wonderful ways in which estimates are revised for nothing at all. When there are certain hidden matters which could not have been taken into consideration and that involves a revision of the design of the earth moving equipment, I really be put forward stand why that should be put forward as any difficulty for any further progress of this project.

The only point that I would like to bring to the notice of this House is that it is mentioned that only the mining part is included in the core of the Plan. That is rather a very dangerous statement. Unless all the other integrated aspects of the project are also taken into consideration and pushed through, I do not think any good would result from the scheme. The balanced industrial development of the country and all other matters we are anxious about will certainly not be achieved.

I want to ask the Minister in charge whether it is only as an eye-wash that he is giving this as a great development of industry in the south. If you make a core of the Plan, all the integrated aspects must be in the core. There is no meaning in saying that the digging of lignite is there and all other aspects would not come in because some things have got to be provided and they require foreign exchange and all that. Foreign exchange is provided for.

As my hon. friend Shri Narasimhan pointed out, the lignite that we dig out would be a sufficiently combustible substance. We cannot even store it. When such is the case, we are driven to make use of it in all other aspects and it would be very unwise if we do not bring out the by-products.

In fact, we are talking so much about increasing food production and doubling it. But for that we want fertilizers. I had occasion during this vacation to visit about 8 Community Development Projects in my State. When I appealed to the villagers to increase the food production, the one reply they gave me was—everyone without any hesitation gave that—'give us little more water and a little more fertilizer and we will double the production of food.' That is the demand of the ryot and the agriculturist who is engaged in the production of food. Millions of tons of fertilizers can be produced by way of a by-product; and I do not see why that should

not be included in the core of the Plan. There cannot be any excuse on the part of the Minister to take the other portions of the project away from the core of the Plan.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Fertilizer is in the Second Plan.

Shri Keshava: The report says that only mining part of the project has been included in the core of the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri Dasappa: It is stated like that but.....

Shri Keshava: Whatever it is, it is rather confusing. I hope the hon. Minister would make it very clear and give us an assurance that the entire project will certainly continue as heartily and quickly as it is being done so far.

With these words I welcome the report.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Achar, then the hon. Minister

Shri T. N. Singh (Chandauli): Before you call upon the hon. Minister may I just raise a point so that he may be in a position to answer it in his reply. I do not want to participate in the discussion as such. My small point is in relation to the administration of this project, the ministerial responsibility for such projects. It so happens that this project consists of fertilizers, mining and power production. They are the three main aspects of this project.

Ordinarily, we find the Commerce Ministry handling fertilizers; power is being handled by the Irrigation and Power Ministry; and, mining is being handled by the Ministry over which Sardar Swaran Singh presides. What to say of this project; other projects would be coming up, which could be a combination of so many other schemes which are today being handled by different Ministries. The questions of co-ordination, exchange of experience and knowledge and information, all these arise, when there are separate Ministries of type referred to above.

So, I would like to suggest not only to the Minister in charge but generally to the Government as such, that they should apply their mind to this problem which will assume bigger proportions in the very near future. To-day it may be only a question of mining. There may be limitations of co-ordination. That is a different question altogether. But I think there should always be a spirit of give and take in such matters. Such problems are bound to arise in intergrated projects of this nature. There may be some integrated projects in which many Ministries may come into the picture.

Therefore, I would like to ask the Minister, if it is possible for him to throw some light, as to how the Ministry proposes to handle—or the Cabinet proposes to handle—such situations. If they have not applied their mind, I would suggest that they might apply their mind to this aspect of the problem which is going to arise whether in this connection or in any other connection. This is a point which I would like the hon. Minister to deal with today if he can.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to make a few general observations regarding the question of Parliamentary control over such Corporations. I take it that this report is placed before this House from the point of view that the House might know how the Corporation is working, especially in view of the fact that last year we had considerable discussion over this particular aspect after that eventful criticism of the LIC.

But before that let me congratulate you, Sir. There has been considerable criticism about the Board of Directors of these Corporations that are functioning. But, as I said, let me congratulate you, Sir, personally, for having been appointed as the first non-official Chairman of this Corporation. The ice has been broken and, probably, the Chagla Report has been given effect to, at least to some extent.

As I said at the outset, these reports are placed before the House so that

[Shri T. N. Singh]

the Parliament as well as the public may know exactly how the Corporation is working. From that point of view I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to some of the points—and also your attention, if I may be permitted to do so, Sir, as the Chairman of this Corporation. I am sorry to note that this report is—Shri Munisamy has also referred to this fact but I am not prepared to say 'ancient',—is very old. This report takes us only up to 31-7-1957 and now we are in August 1958—a year and a month behind. Will the purpose of placing the working of the Corporation before the Parliament and also the purpose of having a sort of Parliamentary control over it—will these purposes be served if reports are delayed like this?

Let us take the practice in a limited company. The year closes on the 31st December. A meeting of the shareholders takes place sometime in January or February. Even dividends are declared and paid to the shareholders by February or at the latest, March. I do not know what difficulties there are here; the hon Minister will perhaps enlighten us. I wonder also why this report takes us only up to 31-7-1957. The report is dated 2nd April, 1958. The meeting takes place on 19-4-1958. I am merely unable to understand the inordinate delay. Probably, in private limited companies these things are done within two months because the shareholder is interested and is particular about his dividend. Should not our Corporations also work in that manner?

The Corporations work under the control of the Government, but they should not be considered as a branch of the Government. About the appointment of directors, there are certain pertinent remarks in the report of the Chagla Commission. Though that report has not been fully accepted by the Government, even our Prime Minister has stated that he would accept certain broad principles contained therein. I feel that these re-

ports should be placed before the House without this kind of delay. What is the good of having such reports after such a long period as one year and more. In many places, there are certain remarks saying that this had been changed and so on. We do not exactly know what the position now is. I feel that such reports should be placed before the House within two or three months. If there are any difficulties, certainly I would like to be enlightened by the Minister. Otherwise, Parliament and the public may not know how the Corporation is working.

The composition of the board of directors was already referred to. Probably the Government also has changed its views on these matters to some extent. I find that the number on the board has been increased from 9 to 10. Out of these 10, five are ICS people and two are IAS people. If I am not mistaken, Dr Nagaraja Rao is also an adviser to the Government. So, 8 out of the 10, are in service. Is such an array of officers necessary for the management of an industrial concern? I would like to refer to one sentence in the report of the Chagla Commission in this connection. In the concluding portion of the report, he says:

"If the executive officers of the corporation are to be appointed from the civil services, it should be impressed upon them that they owe a duty and loyalty to the Corporation and that they should not permit themselves to be influenced by senior officials of the Government or surrender their judgment to them. If they feel that they are bound to obey the orders of these officials, they must insist on these orders being in writing."

I may also be permitted to read one more passage from that report because of its considerable importance. He says in an earlier portion of his report:

"In my opinion, it is most unfortunate that the wise and sound

principle laid down in Section 21 has not been adhered to in the working of the LIC. The evidence before me which I will discuss later on, clearly shows that there was a tendency on the part of the Finance Ministry to look upon the Corporation as a wing or branch of that Ministry and to issue orders to it in the belief that the Corporation was bound to carry out that orders. If one thing is more important than any other, it is that the Chairman of the Corporation should be an independent official who is conscious both of his own position and the status of the Corporation under the Act."

So far as the present position is concerned, as I mentioned earlier, we know, Mr. Chairman, that you have been appointed as Chairman and so there is not that much anxiety over that question. I do not know whether such a big body of 9 or 10 persons is necessary. These concerns are business concerns or industrial concerns. I do not say that officers are never good. In fact I know some of the persons mentioned because I know them as Collectors or in other capacities. They are no doubt very efficient. But all the same, when it is a question of managing an industrial concern, I would submit that business people are persons who are adept in commercial matters and they will be doing better than the ordinary ICS men. I hope the Government will keep that in view. Just as they have begun already by appointing the Chairman of the Board from amongst non-officials, this being a concern more in Madras, probably the M.L.As or M.L.Cs from that State could be associated with benefit.

One more aspect I would like to submit, and that is also from the point of view of parliamentary control or public control over such corporate bodies. There are the balance-sheets published, but the information supplied with regard to audit, I would say, is rather very vague. One is not able to make out at all as to how the

accounts are maintained, how far the methods adopted are above board. I am not saying that there is anything wrong or anything of that kind.

Shri T. N. Singh: There is the certificate of the Auditor that the accounts have been properly maintained. What else does the hon. Member want?

Shri Achar: Surely, the audit report would be containing other remarks also. I would only submit that more information should be given, otherwise there is absolutely no information about the accounts, as to how things are done. In a bank or, for example, in an ordinary limited company, more details are always given and reports are also full of other particulars. In this case, except from the balance-sheet we are not in a position to find out what exactly the position is. I wish the report contains more information about the working of the institution. I am saying this only from this point of view, that if we are to have any control over these corporations, unless this information is supplied Members will not be able to make out what is happening.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion and have given certain useful suggestions. They have also been good enough to give their assessment of the work that is being done in relation to the Neyveli project. But before I go to say something about the particular points that have been mentioned, you would permit me, Sir, to say one or two general things in relation to this project.

Lignite mining in this country is comparatively a new venture. It is true that in certain small quantities lignite is being exploited in the State of Rajasthan, but the quantities that are actually mined there are comparatively very small and those quantities are utilised there in the vicinity. This, therefore, is the first large-scale venture for exploiting lignite, which is a very useful fuel, particularly on account of its location in the south.

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

Although we in our country are fortunate to have fairly good deposits of coal, both coking and non-coking, metallurgical and non-metallurgical, unfortunately, all those sources are located in a belt which is confined to an area of about 200x100 or 150 miles. Outside that coal belt there are some promising fields, particularly in Madhya Pradesh and also one in Singareni in Andhra Pradesh, but a good part of the country is situated at a considerable distance from the source of coal. There is no coal worth being exploited in the whole of the south excepting Singareni collieries. There is very little coal in the huge State of Bombay, there is nothing in Mysore, nothing in Rajasthan, very little in U.P. and nothing in Punjab. It is, therefore, of very great importance that alternative sources of fuel should be exploited. It is from this angle that we have to look at this project, because it is situated in the State of Madras, which is at a long distance from the nearest source of coal supply. It is true that Singareni is nearer to Madras State as compared to Bengal-Bihar coal fields, or even Madhya Pradesh coal fields, but the total raisings in Singareni are not enough to meet the entire requirements, even the present requirements of the south.

Therefore, it was of very great importance that alternative fuel resources should be exploited. It is more so because the possibility of our finding oil in that region is also bleak. It may be that with more geological data and with greater search it may be possible to find some oil reserves in the south, but at the moment the main sources of power are hydro-electric, or lignite, or coal in Singareni. So far as hydro-electric power is concerned, it goes to the credit of the south that they are pioneers in this field, and the name of the State of Mysore comes to uppermost when we are discussing that aspect. There are good opportunities of developing hydro-electric resources on account of the undulating terrain and the various falls can be utilised in order to gen-

erate hydro-electric power. But there is, unfortunately, one drawback. Most of the water resources are not snow-fed and, therefore, fluctuations in the flow of water are quite marked and pronounced, and it is therefore not possible to step up the production of hydro-electric power.

It is in this background, Sir, that we have to see the importance of an integrated project like the Neyveli Lignite Project. I am grateful to all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion today, that they fully appreciate the importance of this project from the point of view of the economic development of the south, as also from the overall national economic development.

One other matter, Sir, I would like to submit, and that is with regard to the peculiar quality of lignite. Lignite, unlike mineral oil or coal, is a commodity which cannot be transported over long distances. It is a friable thing and it is liable to catch fire almost spontaneously if it is carried over long distances. Therefore, it is a fashion that it should be used at the place where it is exploited. It is for this reason that the hon. Members have expressed their anxiety about the integrated nature of this project. If, for instance, it were a coal development project, then the approach could be different, because mined coal could be moved over long distances and the coal could be used at a number of points.

So far as lignite is concerned, it has to be converted into something else before it can be transported, and therefore, from that angle, the integrated nature of the project is of greatest importance. I am grateful to the hon. Members who have highlighted this aspect. This aspect is very much before the mind of the planners and those who are in charge of this project, and every care has from time to time been taken to ensure that the various component parts of this integrated project go ahead in unison so that the mining

stage is completed and the works go into production at a time when the consuming units are also there, and so that the lignite, when it is mined and exploited, is also used in the consuming units and then converted into something else which can be used for consumption purposes of various types.

It is for this reason that the mining part should be completed at a time when the thermal power station or the fertilizer plant is there, so that whatever lignite is raised, it is converted into electric power in the thermal power station and instead of transporting the solid fuel in the form of coal, it is the electric power that is transported and which can be more easily and more economically transported. The utilisation of gases and power for fertilisers has to be phased in such a manner that the fertiliser plant is ready to use lignite which is raised from underground.

There is a third point which I would like to mention while giving this general picture to the House, namely, the peculiar conditions on account of the upward thrust of water below this particular seam. Lignite today is being mined in a fairly large number of countries and a good deal of work has been done both practical as well as research work in the mining methods and the like. This feature of the presence of underground water which has got an upward thrust of a great magnitude is a problem which is peculiar only to this mine, and no other mine in the world has yet been found where this peculiar feature of this artesian water might be existing. Those of the hon. Members who have visited that area must have noticed that round about the area which has been selected for mining lignite, there are artesian wells where the Madras Government and also certain private individuals have just sunk a pipe up to a certain level and then water is gushing out spontaneously and that is being utilised for irrigation purposes. That indicates that if you reach a particular depth, then the pressure of water at that point is so great that if you relieve the pressure of the overburden

above it, then you can easily do it by boring the hole. Then that water is pushed up and automatically this water goes on flowing. That is a phenomenon which is not very common particularly over long areas.

Artesian wells are known to occur in other parts of the country also, but this huge upward pressure of water and that also over a huge area is a peculiarity of this region and that has created a problem for mining engineers, a problem the magnitude of which has not yet been tackled anywhere else and where a lot of initiative is being shown by the planners who are planning the taking out of lignite from these difficult conditions. In layman's language, it is more or less like dancing on a tight rope. Today, water is being kept down on account of the overburden of a state of earth. Below that state of earth is lignite. The upward thrust is so great that if you remove the entire overburden, then the upward thrust of water will throw up all the lignite and the whole of it will be submerged in water, and the lignite cannot be taken out. Therefore the essential process that has been investigated and, if I may say so, investigated with success, is to reduce this upward pressure by pumping at the last stage so that the downward pressure which is there and the heavy crust of earth are counterbalanced by reduction of pressure below, and then it has to be reduced at a certain level so that you can remove lignite without water gushing up. This, you will appreciate, is a fairly difficult process and it requires a great deal of courage to undertake mining in an area where this peculiar upward thrust of water exists. But I am glad to say that the investigations that have been made so far and the testing that has been done by pumping out water from the fairly large number of wells that have been sunk in the area point to the economic feasibility and the technical possibility of mining lignite by reducing pressure. The pressure has constantly to be kept down at that low level which means that a great deal of

[Sardar Swaran Singh] thought has to be given to ensure that pumps of a particular capacity continue to work all the time, because, if there is the slightest mistake, then the dancer on the tight rope will topple down, and therefore, the work will not progress.

These are the general features that I wanted to mention with regard to this lignite. Now, certain specific points have been raised and I would like to say a few words regarding them within the short time at my disposal. One general point has been mentioned by more than one hon. Member, namely, that this report is rather an old report and that it does not give information right up till today. That is correct. This is a statutory report which has to be produced for each accounting year and the accounting year of the Corporation ends in July every year. Therefore, the report could be presented to Parliament in May only with regard to the previous year, and so, I would say that so far as the report itself is concerned, it is no doubt an old report. But I would draw the attention of the hon. Members to the annual report of the Ministry for the year 1957-58 where an attempt was made to give a picture right up to the point of preparation of the report. This report, as the hon. Members would kindly recall, was presented before the House at the time when the discussions on budget estimates were made, and that carried us to a point where the position as it existed by about the time when we were meeting for the budget session was given. It is appreciated by Government very much that the hon. Members are taking so much interest that they would like to be informed of all the developments from time to time. I wish that we could do that, because, apart from keeping the House and the country informed, that gives the Government also an opportunity of having an assessment by the hon. Members of the progress of work and the type of work that is being done and a large number of helpful suggestions are made.

But it has to be appreciated that the annual report, particularly where there are statutory requirements and where the report has to be placed on the Table of the House, has to conform to a particular period. I would, however, ensure that the annual report is prepared and presented as soon after the completion of the accounting period as it may be possible, because that would certainly keep up the interest of hon. Members and would also enable Government to be benefited by any observations that might be there. With regard to further progress, I am sure hon. Members are always vigilant to put questions from time to time and they can at any time ask either formally any information in which they may be particularly interested with regard to the progress of the work.

Another point stressed by hon. Members more than once is with regard to the constitution of the board of directors. That is a general question which, apart from this Corporation, is engaging the attention of Government as to what should be the source of having directors on the various State undertakings. That is a subject which is not as simple as it appears to be at first sight. It is true that the Corporation has to be looked at not as a department of the Government, but as a corporation which has to function according to its articles of association. There are certain statutory obligations and functions that it has to discharge in an effective and speedy manner, so that the normal departmental delays may be cut out. But at the same time, Parliament also would like to exercise a certain measure of control and to that extent, it should be so arranged that parliamentary control may be quite adequate and Members may be kept informed.

With regard to this question as to what type of directors should be appointed, the ultimate picture as it appears to me emerging will depend upon the successful implementation of the schemes of industrial management pool. Officers with proper background

who would be recruited to that pool could in course of time be senior enough to undertake the directorship or even the chairmanship of the board of directors of many of these corporations. Up till that time, we have to depend upon various sources and the obvious source is the pool of administrative officers who have got considerable administrative experience and who, if I may say so, have been carrying on the main burden not only of administration, but of managing many of the State undertakings in a very efficient and successful manner. It is wrong to imagine that an administrative officer, when he becomes a managing director, continues to have the same type of official attitude that he would have, for instance, when he is functioning as a Collector or Secretariat officer. He has his duties and responsibilities and his loyalty to the corporation and by and large, I make bold to say that they have discharged their duties effectively and efficiently.

Effort has from time to time been made to appoint non-officials on the boards of directors of the various corporation. In this particular case, I would not embarrass you, Mr. Chairman, because you happen to occupy the Chair; but, by appointing an hon. Member of this House as Chairman of the board of directors, the Government have taken a decision which again depends upon the view that Parliament takes about the other legislative measure which is before the House at some stage, as to whether Members of Parliament can or cannot become members of the board of directors of State undertakings, because the question of the removal of disqualifications on that score is still a matter about which Parliament has to give its final verdict.

Shri Hoda: Non-officials do not necessarily mean M.Ps.

Sardar Swaran Singh: M.Ps. do not necessarily mean officials. So far as non-officials are concerned, the experiment has been tried in a number of corporations and there are non-drawn from industry and labour who

are members of various corporations. In this particular case, regarding the objection my friend Mr. Tangamani had about one of the members being connected with some business houses, I thought that perhaps that should be a qualification for that person, because he would have business experience. Therefore, that should not be a matter of disqualification for being on the board of directors. We are also taking steps to put certain representatives of labour on the board of directors of certain corporations. Already on two major corporations—the National Coal Development Corporation and Hindustan Steel—we have appointed non-officials who are connected with the labour movement.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): They can go and get a good job in the private sector.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am sure that his being a director on this corporation could not be a very great qualification for him to get a job in the private sector, whatever his other qualifications may be. But I think it will not be very fair to discuss one particular individual, particularly when he is not here to answer the point that may be raised, because I do not hold any brief with regard to his other activities. But, so far as this work on the board of directors of this corporation is concerned, I can say that his work has been quite satisfactory and even the hon. Member did not have anything to say about his functioning as a director of this corporation.

I would like to say a few words about the present progress of the work, because that is a matter which has been mentioned by a large number of hon. Members who have participated in the debate. Something has been said about the mining part being in the core of the Plan. I think we should look at the circumstances of this project not from this terminological point of view, but from the practical point of view as to what is the condition and state at which we find ourselves today. The mining part is

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

already in the core of the plan and both with regard to internal expenditure as well as with regard to foreign expenditure, there is not likely to be any difficulty at all.

The other main point is the thermal power station. This has to be set up under the 500 million rouble Russian agreement. The entire foreign exchange requirement of about Rs. 16 crores for this scheme will be met out of the Soviet credit. A memorandum of instructions has been given to the Soviet experts who have selected the site and collected other initial data for the preparation of the project report for the thermal power station under the subsidiary contract. A team of Indian specialists left for Moscow on the 17th May, 1958 to participate in the preparation of the project report. The report is expected to be received by September, 1958. Orders for the necessary plant and machinery will be placed subsequently. According to the time schedule, the first unit of the thermal power station is expected to be commissioned by January, 1961 and full production achieved by December, 1961.

With regard to the fertiliser part also, I would like to give the position as it obtains today.

17 hrs.

The setting up of the fertilizer plant at Neyveli had been under constant review on account of the prevailing foreign exchange difficulties. The Government of India have sanctioned the establishment of the fertilizer plant at Neyveli for the production of 1,52,000 tons of urea per annum with a fixed nitrogen content of 70,000 tons at an estimated cost of Rs. 21 crores subject to adequate credit facilities being available in respect of its foreign exchange requirements which are of the order of Rs. 13 crores. Tender notices for the supply of machinery were issued on the 1st May 1958 and the last date for the receipt of tenders is the 4th November 1958. Tenders have been invited on the basis of

both cash as well as deferred payment terms. Deferred payment terms are for quotations involving a minimum outgo not exceeding ten per cent of the value of the plant before the plant goes into production and 90 per cent. of the plant goes into substantial production and spread over a period of about three years. Therefore in the core of the Plant or not in the core of the Plan so far as the thermal power station is concerned, that is already covered by the Russian credit and it is hoped that the response with regard to the tender for the fertilizer plant would be fairly good if we have got any judgment with regard to the response that we are now receiving in the world with regard to tenders of this type.

It is true that so far as the briquetting plant is concerned, the present stage is that we have got a pilot briquetting plant which is already functioning there and a decision with regard to this scheme will be taken after the successful completion of the tests in this pilot briquetting plant. Therefore, I would submit that I can understand the anxiety of the hon. Members of this or that part not being in the core of the Plan, but looking at it is a practical proposition, for all practical purposes the major part of the scheme is also either fully covered or is likely to be covered if the response to the tender notice of fertilizer plant is good.

I may also add that we have of late been considering this question of the establishment of fertilizer plants to step up food production and I do not anticipate any great difficulty in making proper credit arrangements for this fertilizer plant also.

Shri Tangamani: Large quantity of white clay is available along with lignite. Is anything going to be done about it?

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): What is the total cost and the foreign exchange component of briquetting and carbonisation scheme?

Sardar Swaran Singh: For briquetting and carbonisation scheme the total cost is Rs. 11 crores involving a foreign exchange element of Rs. 6.50 crores.

Shri Dasappa: That is a very small amount.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Rs. 6 crores is not a small amount if we take into consideration our present tight foreign exchange position.

Now, with regard to the clay, I may inform the hon. Member that some tests have been made and it has been found that the clay also is of a fairly good quality and so far as that part of the scheme is concerned, it is not very costly. I think it is of an order of a few lakhs. I have not got full details with me readily at hand now, but some preliminary experiments have been made to use the clay also.

I may be permitted to add one more point, Sir—I know that I am already drawing too much on your indulgence. A very important point was raised by Shri T. N. Singh about, what he described as the administrative set-up. For instance, the three component parts, mining, fertilizer and power station, appear to be the concern of three different Ministries so far as the division of work is concerned. It is very difficult for me to lay any particular principle with regard to the administrative set up in such cases, but I may say that the decision in such cases is that if it is an integral part of another project then the principle Ministry who is in charge of the main project should also handle the subsidiary projects. For instance, in this particular case although normally the fertilizer part would be handled by the Commerce and Industry Ministry and power station by the Irrigation and Power Ministry, but the decision has been taken that both the fertilizer plant as well as the power plant would be dealt with by the same Corporation so that there may not be duplication of the managerial staff and there may not be too many agencies functioning in the same area.

Therefore, the decision has been taken that this may all be under one administrative set up so that one Board of Directors can manage it properly and there may not be any difficulty of assessing the value of the various parts which are supplied from one part to another. For instance, for the rates of electricity or the charges for the gases there may not be endless disputes going on, it was considered necessary that all this should be under one Corporation.

Shri T. N. Singh would remember that a similar decision has been taken in one or two other cases also. For instance, the fertilizer plant which is an essential or integral part of one of the steel projects is also under the Hindustan Steel so that the same management has the fertilizer although normally fertilizer can be in the Commerce and Industry Ministry. As to what is the best way of handling a particular problem has been the approach rather than laying down any hard and fast rules with regard to the administrative set up for projects of this type.

I wish, Sir, I had the time and you, Sir, had the patience to enable me to answer all the points that had been raised, but I am afraid that I have already taken a little too much of the time. I am grateful to the hon. Members for the very useful suggestions that they have made. I greatly appreciate their desire to see that the integrated project as a whole goes through. That is also the intention of the Government, resources permitting, and every effort will be made not only to push ahead the various component parts of the scheme as soon as it is possible but every care will be taken to ensure that this project upon which so much hope has been pinned by the South goes through successfully.

Mr. Chairman: Does Shri Munkamy want to say anything?

Shri N. E. Munkamy: No, Sir.

17.08 hrs.

**TRADE AND MERCHANDISE
MARKS BILL**

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chital-drug) Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Trade and Merchandise Marks Bill 1958

**EVIDENCE TENDERED BEFORE
JOINT COMMITTEE**

Shri Mohammed Imam: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the

evidence tendered before the Joint Committee on the Trade and Merchandise Marks Bill, 1958.

17.09 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana). Sir, I beg to present the twenty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 12th August, 1958

[Monday, 11th August, 1958]

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4.	Incidence of Pneumoconiosis in coal mines	6—7
5.	Misuse of Import licences for newsprint	7—10
6.	Accident in Central Bhowrah Colliery	11—12
7.	French Settlements in India	12—14
9.	Film Trade with U.S.A.	14—15
10.	Strike in T.I.S.Co.	16—20
11.	International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos	20—22
12.	Naga Peoples Convention at Ungma	22—24
14.	Diplomatic Immunity	25—27
15.	Coir Industry in Orissa	27
16.	Shifting of offices from Delhi	28—31
17.	Heavy Electrical Equipment Project, Bhopal	31—32
18.	Jute Mills, Calcutta	32—33
19.	Atomic Energy Project	34—35
20.	Export of cotton to China	35
21.	Prices of paper	35—37

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

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13.	Haj pilgrims	38—39
22.	Ransacking of India Deputy High Commission in Lahore	39—40
23.	Plant for milk powder and condensed milk	40—41
24.	Rehabilitation of displaced persons near Bhilai	41
25.	Distortion of Indian scriptures in mythological films	41—42
26.	Social Security Scheme for industrial workers	42—43
27.	Import of films	43
28.	Indo-Pakistan Agreement on movable property	43—44
29.	Stock of unsold cloth	44
30.	Indian Statistical Institute	44—45
31.	Landslide in N.E.F.A.	45—46
32.	Indians in South Africa	46

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

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34.	Bidi factories	47—48
35.	Newton Chickli Collieries	48
36.	Religious Shrines in West Pakistan	48—49
37.	Production, consumption and export of cloth	49
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2.	State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Limited	50
3.	Indian publicity abroad	50—52
4.	Manufacture of dolomitic lime	52
5.	Export of Indian hosiery	53
6.	Import licences	53—54
7.	Skilled workers	54
8.	Educated unemployed	55
9.	Export of preserved food-products	55—56
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11.	Production of Tad-Gur, Tad-Sugar and Neera	56—57
12.	Metal Syndicates, Jagadhari (Punjab)	57
13.	Industrial Estates in Bombay	57—58
14.	Soap production	58
15.	Export of Indian film to Iran	58—59
16.	Tripartite Wage Boards for Industries	59
17.	Grant to State Industrial Development Schemes	60
18.	Indian Missions abroad	60
19.	Tooth-paste making industry	60—61
20.	Migration Certificates	61—62
21.	Indo-Pakistan Border Incident	62
22.	Indo-Burma Trade	62—63
23.	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	63
24.	Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Limited, Pimpri	64
25.	Indo-Pakistan Border Incident	64
26.	Position of Kashmir on the U.N. Map	64—65
27.	Export Promotion Committees for Ports	65

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

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30.	Textile mills in Punjab	66-67
31.	Okhla Industrial Estate	67
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33.	Establishment of Film Finance Corporation, etc.	67-68
34.	Central assistance to Punjab	68
35.	Cosmic Ray Research Station at Gulmarg.	68-69
36.	United Nations' Sub-Committee on the Protection of Minorities	69-70
37.	Import of blades and razors	70
38.	Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.	70-71
39.	Industries (Development and Regulation) Act	71-72
40.	Indo-Nepalese Trade Agreement	72
41.	Sale of cement	72-73
42.	Production of Ambar Charkhas	73
43.	Import licences for art silk yarn	73-74
44.	Indian Trade Delegation to Europe	74
45.	Chandrapur Rural Refugee Colony	74-75
46.	Import of watches	75-76
47.	Manufacture of Vinyl Intermediates	76
48.	Gold smuggling	76-77
49.	Coconut oil and copra	77-78
50.	State Labour Ministers' Conference	78
51.	Committees under Planning Commission	78
52.	Steel quota for small scale industries to West Bengal	79
53.	National Productivity Council	78-79
54.	Strike in S.S. Light Railway Loco Workshop	80
55.	Paper Industry	80-81
56.	Documentary Film on Indian Folk Dances	81-82
57.	Payments to news-agencies by A.I.R.	82

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U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
58.	Labour Co-operative Societies, Hinachal Pradesh	82-83
59.	Government of India Presses	83-84
60.	Indian visitors to East Pakistan	84
61.	Training in Handicrafts	85
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63.	Export of Cotton	86
64.	New talents in A.I.R. Jullundur	86-87
65.	Import of automobiles	87
66.	Diplomatic relations	87
67.	Export of Engineering goods	88
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69.	Films on industrial projects	89
70.	Employees of Indian High Commission in London	89-90
71.	Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Limited	90-91
72.	Films by an Italian Film Producer	91
73.	Economy Drive in N.E.F.A.	91
74.	All India Handicrafts Board	92
75.	All-India Handicrafts Board	92-93

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

93-128

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following adjournment motions given notice of by members shown against them :

(i) Situation arising out of alleged failure of Government in Kerala. Notice by Dr K.N. Menon.

(ii) Situation arising out of Prime Minister's statement re. Kerala. Notice by Sarvaswari S.A. Dange, H.N. Mukerjee and Nagi Reddy and Shrimati Renu Chakravarty.

(iii) Incidence on the Indo-Pakistan border. Notice by Shri Hem Barua, Shri Goray, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri and Shri Valsayee.

Subject
OBITUARY REFERENCE

COLUMNS
128-29

The Speaker made a reference to the passing away of Raizada Hans Raj who was a member of the former Central Assembly.

Thereafter Members stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 129-31

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—*contd*

Subject

COLUMNS

(vi) The Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs Ordinances, 1958 (No. 6 of 1958).

(3) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions showing against each :

(i) Supplementary State Fourth Session
ment No. IV. 1958 of Second
Lok Sabha.

(ii) Supplementary Third Session,
Statement No. VII. 1957 of Second
Lok Sabha.

(in) Supplementary Second Session
Statement No. XIII 1957 of Second
Lok Sabha.

(iv) Supplementary First Session,
Statement No. XIII. 1957 of Second
Lok Sabha.

(v) Supplementary Fifteenth Session
Statement No. 1X. 1957 of First
Lok Sabha.

(4) A copy of the Notification No. GSR 566 dated the 5th July, 1958 under Sub-Section 3 of Section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 making certain further amendment to the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1951.

(5) A copy of the Notification No. G. S. R. 620 dated the 19th July, 1958 under sub-section 3 of Section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947, making certain further amendments to the Rubber Rules, 1955.

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 912, dated the 24th May, 1958, under sub-section (2) of Section 17 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act 1952.

(2) A copy of each of the following Ordinances promulgated by the President since the termination of the Fourth Session of Second Lok Sabha under provisions of Article 123(2) (a) of the Constitution :

(i) The Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Ordinance, 1958 (No. 1 of 1958).

(n) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958 (No. 2 of 1958).

(iii) The Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Ordinance, 1958 (No. 3 of 1958).

(iv) The Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958 (No. 4 of 1958.)

(v) The Sugar Export Promotion Ordinance, 1958 (No. 5 of 1958).

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

- | <i>Subject</i> | <i>COLUMNS</i> |
|---|----------------|
| (6) A copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 1552, dated the 7th July, 1956 under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, making certain amendments to the Jute Textiles (Control) Order, 1956. | |
| (7) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 454, dated the 5th July, 1958 under sub-section (3) of Section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953, making certain further amendment to the Tea Rules, 1954. | |
| (8) A copy of the statement correcting the reply given on the 29th April, 1958 to a supplementary by Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar on Starred Question No. 1910, regarding Installation of Automatic Looms. | |
| (9) A copy of each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 : | |
| (i) Report (1958) of the Tariff Commission on the Revision of Fair Prices payable to Cement Producers. | |
| (ii) Government Resolution No. Com-8/58 dated the 30th June, 1958. | |
| (iii) Report (1958) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Bichromates Industry. | |

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

- | <i>Subject</i> | <i>COLUMNS</i> |
|--|----------------|
| (iv) Government Resolution No. 9(1) TR/58 dated the 1st August, 1958. | |
| (10) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1384 dated the 15th July, 1958 under Sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, making certain amendment to the Non-Ferrous Metals Control Order, 1958. | |
| (11) A copy of the Summary of Proceeding of the Sixteenth Session of the Indian Labour Conference held at Nainital in May, 1958. | |
| (12) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 482, dated 14th June, 1958 under Sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, making certain further amendment to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952. | |
| (13) A copy of the Report of the Court of Inquiry about the accident which occurred on the 20th February, 1958 in the Central Bhowrah Colliery. | |
| (14) A copy of the statement regarding the ratification by India of I.L.O. Convention (No. 100) concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for work of Equal Value, 1951. | |
| (15) A Summary of Work pertaining to the Fourth Session of the Second Lok Sabha. | |

Subject
**DIRECTIONS ISSUED
 BY THE SPEAKER
 UNDER RULES OF
 PROCEDURE LAID
 ON THE TABLE**

COLUMNS

Direction No. 16-A and amendments to Directions Nos. 16, 17 and 78 were laid on the Table.
PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

133

134

- (i) Secretary laid on the Table the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President, since the last report made to the House on the 5th May, 1958.
- (1) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1958.
- (2) The Gift-tax Bill, 1958.
- (3) The Indian Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
- (ii) Secretary also laid on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since the last report made to the House on the 5th May, 1958 :
- (1) The Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Port Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
- (2) The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1958.
- (3) The Indian Oaths (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
- (4) The Hyderabad Securities Contracts Regulation (Repeal) Bill, 1958.

**PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO
 BILLS—contd.**

Subject

COLUMNS

(5) The Probation of offenders Bill, 1958.

(6) The Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Bill, 1958.

(7) The Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

**REPORT OF SELECT
 COMMITTEE PRE-
 SENTED.**

134

Sardar Hukam Singh presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Central Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1958

**STATEMENTS BY
 MINISTERS**

135-43

(1) The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo) made a statement correcting the reply given to supplementaries on Starred Question No. 2037 re. export of monkeys.

(2) The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) laid on the Table a statement regarding the major Railway Accidents which occurred since the termination of the Fourth Session of Second Lok Sabha.

(3) The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) laid on the Table a statement regarding the action taken by Government on the Report of the Kerala and Madras Food Poisoning Cases Enquiry Commission and also laid on the Table a copy of the Report.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Subject

Time for presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Merchant Shipping Bill was extended upto 21st August, 1958.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

BILLS INTRODUCED—

143-49

- (1) The Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Bill.
- (2) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill.
- (3) The Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Bill.
- (4) The Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Bill.
- (5) The Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies Decisions Amendment) Bill.
- (6) The Rajghat Samadhi (Amendment) Bill.
- (7) The Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill.

STATEMENTS RE. ORDINANCES—LAID ON THE TABLE—

144, 145,
146, 149-50

Statements explaining the circumstances which necessitated immediate legislation by the following ordinances were laid on the Table under Rule 71 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

STATAMENT RE ORDINANACE LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd*

Subject

- (1) The Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Ordinance, 1958.
- (2) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance 1958.
- (3) The Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Ordinance, 1948.
- (4) The Working Journalists Fixation of Rates of Wages Ordinance, 1958.
- (5) The Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958.

BILL—UNDER CONSI- DERATION

150-79

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir) moved that the Ancient Monument, and Archaeological Sites and Remains Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

DISCUSSION RE. ANNUAL REPORT OF NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORA- TION (PRIVATE) LIMITED—

179-226

Shri N. R. Munisamy raised a discussion on the Report of Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Private) Ltd. The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) replied to the debate and the discussion was concluded.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>COLUMNS</i>
REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE PRESENTED . . .	227

Shri Mohammed Imam presented the Report of the Joint Committee on the Trade and Merchandise Marks Bill.

EVIDENCE ON BILL LAID ON THE TABLE . . .	227
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A copy of the evidence tendered before the Joint Committee on the Trade and Merchandise Marks Bill, was laid on the Table.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>COLUMNS</i>
REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED	228

Twenty-sixth Report presented.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1958.—

Further consideration and passing of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Bill and also consideration of the All India Services (Amendment) Bill, 1958.